ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,143—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	17th Augt.
B.* HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th " SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,225	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morss	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.
SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 30th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 8, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.
FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.
CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS.
[ESTABLISHED 1885.]
CAPITAL.....Rs. 10 LAKHS.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY & RAWULPINDI.
INTERIM SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.
HALF-YEAR ended 30TH JUNE, 1894.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 6,30,000 0 0	Cash	Rs. 5,21,477 8 4
Reserves and Rest	" 6,99,635 1 8	Government and other Authorised Securities	" 14,66,662 15 11
Deposits	" 79,94,419 15 0	Loans, Bills, Advances	" 76,58,028 4 6
Bankers' Balances	" 1,22,632 4 0	Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,33,245 1 11
Bills and Acceptances	" 4,60,947 14 0	Bills Contra, Sundries	" 2,61,636 15 2
Sundries	" 1,33,415 11 2		
Total Rs.	100,41,050 13 10	Total Rs.	1,00,41,050 13 10

Capital and Reserves are 21¼ per cent. of Deposits.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HEAD OFFICE, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

SAXONY—"JUST THE RIGHT TEXTURE"
CASHMERE FINISH— WOOL SUITS "SOAP SHRUNK."
A LARGE CHOICE OF THE LATEST STYLES. {COAT and TROUSERS} Rs. 35 ONLY.
HOAR & CO., {THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS."} BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR
STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.
170, Shaik Memon Street, near the Jooma Musjid. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Chemists and Druggists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140
In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.
These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our
STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,
As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.
Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.
We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.
EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.
For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE

(LATE SKATING RINK).
Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.
For a SHORT SEASON only.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS!
GREAT SUCCESS OF
"MY SWEETHEART."
CROWDED HOUSE.
CROWDED HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 14TH AUGUST,
Last Night of
"MY SWEETHEART."

WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST,
COMIC OPERA, "GRAND DUCHESS."
THURSDAY, 16TH,
GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.
FRIDAY, 17TH,
COMIC OPERA, "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
SATURDAY, 18TH,
DRAMA, "HELD BY THE ENEMY."
New and Magnificent Wardrobe and Scene Effects!!
Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 20 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 14th August, 1894.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th August, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, between 1-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
આશર વીરજીની કું૦,
i. e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1894. Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 178 OF 1894.
JAIKISONDASS GANGADASS and Others.....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
TAPIBAI, Widow of MANGALDASS TAPIDASS.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the late MANGALDASS TAPIDASS that on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard, an Application will be made to the High Court to Sanction the SALE by the Receiver appointed herein to Mr. JAMNADASS LALLUBHAI of all the Assets of the said Deceased and of his Firm of TAPIDAS MANORDASS for a sum sufficient to pay the Creditors at the Rate of Ten Annas and Six Pies in the Rupee, and to appoint the Receiver, Mr. P. S. KHAREGHAT, Special Commissioner to administer the Estate of the said deceased in terms of the Resolutions in that behalf passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the Deceased, held on Saturday, the 11th Instant, which may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of

Rs.	25-0-0	per share of Rs.	500	paid up			
,,	12-8-0	,,	,,	,,	250	,,	,,
,,	6-4-0	,,	,,	,,	125	,,	,,
,,	3-2-0	,,	,,	,,	62-8-0	,,	,,
,,	1-9-0	,,	,,	,,	31-4-0	,,	,,

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 26, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as followed:—

I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Wagons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.

4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer, at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon, and where and by what Firms of manufacturers the Oils offered have been produced.

5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than One Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the above Quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th July, 1894.

IRON SAFES AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

HEERAJI HORMUSJI ENGINEER, Iron Safe Maker and Importer of Flour Milling Machinery and Manufacturer of small and large sized Elevators, Reels, and Purifiers, Strong Single and Fire-proof Safes lined with (*Asbestic*) of all sizes and of real *Chubb's* Lock for Jewellers and Travellers.

No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, at D. R. Puudole's.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND Equalising Fund having now for some time been formed out of Surplus Profits, to insure to Shareholders of the Bank a steady and unvarying Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon Capital, the BOARD PROPOSES to make these DISTRIBUTIONS QUARTERLY in future, instead of Half-yearly, so that in lieu of the Dividend being paid on the 1st February and 1st August, as heretofore, the Disbursements will take place on the 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, THE FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND being PAID on the 15TH OCTOBER, 1894. The Board trusts that this arrangement will meet with the approval of Shareholders.

Originality is not claimed for this procedure. The Plan has been adopted by various Banking Institutions in England, as well as elsewhere, and appears to the Board calculated to meet the convenience of many who hold Shares in the Bank. The principle of the measure was recognized by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer when dealing with the payment of Interest on reduced Consols in 1888.

This change in the date for payment of future Dividends will in no way affect or interfere with the declared policy of the Board—to set aside yearly some portion of its earnings to increase the Reserves of the Bank,—whilst the Surplus Profits of the year's working will, as usual, continue to be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting in February of each year.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DEPUTY INSPECTOR (European), for the Quetta Cantonment Police. Salary Rs. 90 per Mensem, with Quarters and Uniform. Service non-pensionable. Preference will be given to an old Soldier, who must understand the Vernacular Language, and be well up in Police work. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Beluchistan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—(Cheap).

BEST description of Water Supply Compound Duplex PUMPING ENGINES with High Pressure Locomotive Type Boilers, in perfect order, capable of raising 17,500 Gallons per hour to a Height of 75 feet. Cost price Rs. 23,880, but any Reasonable Offer will be accepted.

For further particulars apply to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ajmere Provincial Division, Ajmere.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business: the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and prontably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 300, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 42, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Fezema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My F iend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again, it is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscieno tiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGUMBE DUNSFORD.
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]
FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange.

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to.....£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium				
1875	£	742,583		
,,	,,	1885	,,	993,107
,,	,,	1887	,,	998,043
,,	,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Agra	80,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge....	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	165 to 180 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	60ml
harter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
& locck Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Dock Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	272
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts &Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	110
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	200	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance.....	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	485
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	all	5	20½
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R'y Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,4)
B. B. &C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Cellar & Co, Ld. (Belfary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ot.	300
Combay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	800	500	500	20	365
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	150
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,275
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	860
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	585
Ooria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	360
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Singanghat Mill	700	800	500	4 2	680
Howard and Sullonghs ...	1,500	500	500	Nil	625
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Nil	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		122½
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	600	dvd Rs.40	800
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	620
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	630
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,637½
Masagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil.	Pr 75
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,500	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	860
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,400
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	2340
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,320	250	250	12½	185
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1 000	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Tulsi Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vanishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES, Yearly Rs.

Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	200	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhowruggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	283
Bombay Cotton reufs Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,880	all		195
East Ind.a	350	1,000	1,880	20	910
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,175
Fort	515	2500		Rs. 80	110
French	300	50		Nil	1,220
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	500	500	30	435
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	451
Khangaum.....	340	450	450	Nil	105
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	430
Mahadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	300	500	500	63	247½
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co....	3,125	400	400	Nil	110
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil	380
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Nil	227½
New Indian....	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs35dv	132½
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	495
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	180	285
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	2 000
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	25	250	Nil	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	375	200	all	16	10
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	200

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-6
China Leaf	"	29-2 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	29 "
Do. do. new	"	32-12 "
Australia do.	"	29-1
Bombay do.	"	29
English Sovereigns	"	18-5
Do, Dracons	"	18-4
Bar Silver 17 Betternees	"	95
Do. 17½ do.	"	95-4
Carolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195
Franc pieces	"	249

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 3 p.m.

Ward Election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Mobile, Bentalla, and Madaline on Sunday; and the steamer Lorenzo left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Assam entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15, (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 13th August, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 45, viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a scratch game on the Cooperage Ground, this evening. Sides will be chosen on the ground. All members of the Gymkhana and Rangers F. C. are requested to turn up at 5-20.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOHOY WALKESHWAR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 930, of which 432 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 35.

SUCCESS.—Messrs. K. V. Kukde and G. G. Vatve, recently students of the Grant Medical College, have at the examinations in July obtained the triple qualifications of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

BAI RUKHMABAL.—We hear by last mail that Bai Rukhmabai who went to England to study medicine, has successfully completed her course, and taken the diploma of L.R.C.P. and S. on the 26th July last. She intends to take the degree of M.D., before her return to India in the beginning of the next year.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A literary and musical entertainment will be held in the lecture hall, to-night, at 8-30. A good programme of vocal and instrumental music, besides readings and recitations, has been arranged.

BURNT BY SULPHURIC ACID.—Dadoo Vithoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, and Kulloo Razak, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-two years, were engaged in cleaning the premises of the J. J. Hospital, with sulphuric acid, on the 11th instant, when a quantity of it accidentally fell on their bodies, causing serious burns. Both of them were attended to and sent to their respective houses.

A SMALL CAUSE COURT DECREE.—A suit brought by Gokaldas Kalidas and another against Bomanjee Muncherjee Panthakee to recover Rs. 302-14-0, principal and interest, for supplies of sundry stores for household use to the defendant, was heard before Mr. M. H. Hakim, Fifth Judge of the Small Cause Court. After hearing the evidence for the plaintiff his Honour gave a decree in their favour for the amount claimed with costs, and made it payable on the 31st instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March.....	Victoria Regina.....Goodban.
Overture	Belisario .....Donizetti.
Valse	Rhoda.....Bucalossi.
Selection	Dorothy .....Cellers.
Song.....	The Lost Chord.....Sullivan.
Polka	The Nightingale.....Moos.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest, yesterday, at the House of Correction, regarding the death of Vazeer Janoodeen, aged forty-six years, a convict in prison. The deceased was undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, passed upon him by Mr. W. Webb, on the 7th July, 1893, for theft. Sometime after his admission into the jail, he was found suffering from Bright's disease, and on the 9th ultimo he was removed into the jail hospital, where he gradually grew worse, and died on Sunday evening. A verdict of death from Bright's disease was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Khakhand Nagoo, a labourer, aged sixty years, employed in a cotton godown, belonging to Damji Jadowji, at Colaba. About twenty days ago, the deceased was working in the above godown, when a bale of pressed cotton fell on his left leg, causing a compound fracture of the bone. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when he died from exhaustion consequent upon the injury he had received. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

A MARRIAGE PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—We learn that an association for providing a bonus on the marriage of each member of the gentler and the sterner sex is about to be formed and registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, which will be open to all classes and creeds of the community resident in British as well as Portuguese-India. The board of directors will comprise the names of some of the principal members of each community, and the promoter is our well-known citizen, Mr. Michael R. de Quadros. We hear that a large number of members belonging to the middle class resident in Bombay, Madras, Mangalore, and Goa have already sent in their names.

STEALING A SNUFF-BOX.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Constable Sorabji H. Chessan charged Noorudin Serajudin, a Mahomedan, with stealing a snuff-box, belonging to Merwanji Dosabhoy. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, defended the accused. The latter happened to see the complainant at a tailor's shop take a pinch of snuff. He wished to have one pinch also. Complainant handed him the silver box, and the accused made away with it. In his defence he stated that he had picked up the box from the floor, and as the complainant had left the shop, he also went out after him to find the owner. The box was worth Rs. 15. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MILL-HANDS.—Luximan Cassiram, a labourer, employed at the Standard Mill, Purbadavie Road, and residing at 9th Lane Cammateepura, was, on Sunday evening, returning home from work in company of one Baloo Pochat and others, when a dispute arose between Luximan and Baloo, with the result that the latter, in the heat of excitement, kicked the former and then pushed the end of his umbrella into his left eye. The police appeared on the scene, and removed Luximon to the J. J. Hospital. The house surgeon, who examined Luximan, was unable to state to what extent the eye had been injured. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Nolan, the Divisional Superintendent, charged Baloo before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Luximon. The case was adjourned, pending the recovery of the complainant, and the accused was ordered to be liberated on bail.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ramdial Moolchand appeared to answer a charge of cheating in respect of certain goods, valued at Rs. 1,700, which he was alleged to have received from Assoo Kamchay, a Chinese merchant. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the accused, said that the warrant by virtue of which his client was arrested bore the name of Ram Narayen, which was not his client's name, and he must, therefore, be acquitted. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, who appeared for the complainant, contended that the name given by the accused was Ramdial, and therefore the warrant was issued in his name. The magistrate was of opinion that the arrest was quite legal, and that the proper man had been arrested. Mr. Ghamat applied for the release of his client on bail. The man was accordingly released on bail in two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THE Stanley Opera Company opened their season last night, when "My Sweetheart" was produced for the first time in Bombay. The Tivoli Theatre was crowded by a large and appreciating audience, who heartily welcomed the old favourites amidst them once more. Of so many different versions of this musical comedy, Mr. Stanley has been able to place before the Bombay public the correct version. Mr. R. Stephenson was very warmly cheered, and Miss Nellie DeLorme was repeatedly encored. Miss Potter, as Mrs. Fleeter, performed her part most creditably, and Mr. Tommy Empson, as her brother, also secured continuous plaudits. The piece was very successfully staged; and the popularity of this refreshing comedy assures a very good house to-night also, when "My Sweetheart" is announced to be repeated for the last time.

CRICKET.

THE SURAT GYMKHANA VS. THE SURAT ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET match was played between the abovementioned clubs, at Surat, on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Esplanade Club by 47 runs in the first innings. Messrs. A. M. Bharucha, A. H. Desai, G. A. Megha, and F. B. Vania played well in their first innings, and scored 19 (not out), 17, 17, and 13, respectively, while Mr. A. H. Desai made a good show in the second innings by scoring 25 (not out). On the Gymkhana side, Mr. Cadell only put in the double figure of 11 runs. Messrs. A. H. Desai and G. A. Megha bowled well, and disposed of all the wickets of the opponents for a total of 35 runs only. The following are the scores :—

ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
J K Megha, b Walinger	0	to bat	
Simon Reuben, b Cadell	7	c Walinger, b Cadell..	9
Buxi Meer Sudroodeen, l-b-w, b Walinger	0	to bat	
A H Desai, c M R Kothavala, b Walinger	17	not out	25
G A Megha, c Cunningham, b Wood	17	c Walinger, b Cadell..	5
D H Cobla, c Mehta, b Walinger	3	to bat	
A G Bharucha, b Wood	2		
A H Bharucha not out	19	b Cadell	5
F B Vania, b Dyson	13	not out.....	8
M R Kothavala, c Cunningham, b Cadell	2	to bat	
B D Anti, b Dyson	2		
Extras	0	Extras.....	17
	Total... 82		Total.. 69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Walinger	90	4	30	4
Cadell.....	70	1	35	2
Wood.....	30	1	13	2
Dyson	13	0	4	2

SURAT GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.	
Dyson, c A H Bharucha, b A H Desai.....	7	
Cadell, c A G Bharucha, b A H Desai.....	11	
Walinger, l-b-w, b A H Desai.....	0	
Lieut Cunningham, c Cobla, b G A Megha.....	3	
Mehta, c Vania, b A H Desai.....	0	
Macomachie, c S Reuben, b A H Desai	3	
Austin, c A G Bharucha, b A H Desai	0	
Bugler Lukmaji, l-b-w, b A H Desai.....	0	
Wood, not out	4	
Franklin, b A H Desai.....	3	
Fernandez, b A H Desai	0	
Extras	4	
Total	35	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
G A Megha.....	53	0	22	1
A H Desai	52	5	9	9

TELEGRAPH VS. CUSTOMS.

This match was played on Saturday, the 11th instant, and resulted in a draw. After the seventh wicket on the Telegraph side had fallen, the captain declared their innings closed. The following are the scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C C.

Pitcher, b Reid		1
Aetscher, b Boylette.....		20
Page, b Selkirk		41
Aaron, l-b-w b Boylette		2
Bailie, b Chitts.....		4
Barry, b Selkirk.....		27
Brace, c Kelly, b Reid.....		3
Mackinnon, not out		1
Perkins, not out		1
Chitts	did not bat.	
Williams		
Extras		9
Total....		109

H. M. S. CUSTOMS C. C.

Kelly, b Pitcher		10
Smith, c Netscher, b Pitcher.....		0
L Chitts, b Netscher.....		16
Otto, b Netscher.....		1
Forde, b Netscher		3
Reid, l-b-w b Pitcher.....		9
Boylette, b Netscher.....		1
W Chitts, not out		5
Selkirk, not out		0
Thomas	did not bat	
McMullen		
Extras		13
Total....		58

SOCIAL C. CLUB VS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' C. CLUB.

A half-day match was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, between the above-named clubs, which resulted in a win for the Social Club by 2 runs in the 1st innings. Lafrenais and Kishander both bowled well for their side. The following are the scores :—

SOCIAL CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
P Corke, c Norman, b Hawkins	10	c and b S Cowell.....	5
R Gordon, hit wicket	9	b G Cowell	0
A Ambosta, c S Cowell, b Hawkins	2	b S Cowell	4
C Corke, b Hawkins.....	0	c E Pinto, b G Cowell	9
G Poynts, b S Cowell	0	c and b Hawkins	0
W O'Neill, c Hawkins, b S Cowell.....	6	b S Cowell.....	1
S Lafrenais, c Smith, b S Cowell	8	c Hawkins, b S Cowell	6
H Kishander, b S Cowell	0	not out.....	0
H Knight, b Hawkins.....	4	c Pinto, b S Cowell ...	9
H Judd, not out	0	run out	1
W Stephens, c G Cowell, b S Cowell.....	0	c S Cowell, b G Cowell	5
Extras	9	Extras.....	7
Total.....	39	Total.....	47

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
S Cowell, c C Corke, b Kishandor	4	c Kishander, b Lafrenais	3
G Cowell, c O'Neill, b Kishander	1	not out	9
F Smith, c and b Kishander.....	2		
G Norman, b Lafrenais	1		
L Clyne, c and b Kishander.....	4		
S Barrett, not out	9		
C Hawkins, b Lafrenais.....	0	did not bat.	
E Pinto, b Kishander	0		
H Bowack, b Lafrenais	3		
B Strelly, b Lafrenais	10		
J Smith, c and b Lafrenais	0		
Extras.....	3	Extras.....	0
Total...	37	Total...	12

BARONET VS. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A match was played on Saturday last, on the Cooperage ground, between the above clubs, resulting in a victory of the former by 69 runs. Owing to some splendid trundling of Baruch and Writer, who took four and five wickets, for eight and seventeen runs, the latter made a very feeble stand and put in all 32 runs only, against 101 of the Baronet. George alone entered into double figures, contributing 14, by correct and careful cricket. Gagrat, Raja, and Bapasola compiled 31, 23, and 12 runs respectively. F. Clarke and Herbert were the only successful bowlers, who took three wickets each, at the expense of 21 and 9 runs only.

PREVIOUS VS. INTERMEDIATE CLASSES OF ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played on the 10th instant between the Previous and Intermediate Classes of St. Xavier's College, and resulted in a victory for the former by 49 runs. Parukh, B. Wadia, and H. Mehta scored 32, 15, and 19 runs respectively for the Previous Class; while P. Vakil and Broker 18 and 24 runs, respectively, for the Intermediate. The bowling honours on the Previous side were divided between Raja and B. Wadia, and on the Intermediate between P. Vakil and H. Karani. The chief feature of the game was a beautiful catch at leg by Katrak.

LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE GROUND) VS. THE MARS C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, which resulted in a win for the former by 47 runs on the first innings. The Liberals having won the toss elected to bat, but the rapid fall of wickets ensued, four good batsmen having fallen victim for 4 runs only. But when Framroz joined, Mr. Affinwala matters improved considerably, the latter hitting freely on all sides of the field. But while hitting harshly he was smartly held and had to retire after a well played 37. Mr. Framroz did not long survive, his wickets fell after contributing 10 runs to his credit by his usual steady play. The game became more lively when Mr. B. L. Karanjia joined Mr. Merwan. Both the batsmen hitting vigorously contributed 28 and 16 runs, respectively. Thus the Liberals succeeded in making 104 runs to their credit. The Mars C. C. scored 57, of which Bulsara was responsible for 12 and Mr. S. Mehta 13. Thanks to the splendid bowling of Pirosha and Madon who did yeoman service on behalf of the Liberals, the former taking 7 wickets and the latter 4 for 25 and 28 runs, respectively. For the other side D. Mehta and Colabawala bowled well, the former taking 8 wicket s and the latter 3.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A MOTHER THROTTLING HER NEWLY-BORN INFANT.

IMPERATRIX VS. TAI KOM VETAL.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, on the 19th April last, convicted the accused of murder by throttling her newly-born infant. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the accused admitted that she was delivered of an infant on the morning of 12th February. A witness, Bhanubai, stated that she was informed, by her nephew, at 8 a.m., that a woman had given birth to a child in a hut in her field. Information was given to the patel. He came with a panch, and found the woman sitting under a mango tree with her hands and clothes stained with blood. There was bloody earth inside the hut. The body of the child was lying by the woman wrapped up in a cloth. Marks of nails were observed on its windpipe. The next day, the woman and the body were examined by the hospital assistant at Barsi. His evidence proved conclusively that the woman had been recently delivered, that the child had been born alive, and that it had been killed by some person squeezing its windpipe with the fingers. Four days later the accused made a confession before a third-class magistrate. She was a widow, and went to Pimpalgoan, in the Barsi taluka, and worked in the fields for a few days. She talked with Bapu Dale about her confinement. He told her to give birth to the child in the hut. She did so. The child was alive, but did not cry. It moved, and she throttled it with her fingers. Bapu then came and asked for Rs. 25 as the price of hushing up the matter. She gave him Rs. 20, but as she had no more money, he went and called the patel. On the 6th March, the accused made a confession before the committing magistrate, in which she stated that she killed the child, because Bapu told her to do so. In the Sessions Court, she stated that she was utterly destitute, having had no food for five days before the child was born, that she did not kill the child, but became insensible after it was born, and did not know what Bapu and Bhanubai might have done. Bapu was put on his trial before the committing magistrate, but was discharged on the ground that there was no evidence against him. Bhanubai stated before the magistrate that Bapu did take Rs. 20 from the accused, but had retracted that statement, and said that the police forced her to make it. The assessors adopted the view put forward by the pleader for the defence, namely, that there was no direct evidence that the accused killed the child except her own confessions, and that those confessions ought not to be believed, because they were made after she had been taken into custody. Accused herself merely said that she made the confessions, because she was afraid of being beaten. The medical evidence proved that the child was throttled. The accused, said the Sessions Judge, was the only person who could have had any motive for killing it. There was, in his opinion, very strong circumstantial evidence against her; and she made a confession to the third-class magistrate and again before the committing magistrate; and under these circumstances the Sessions Judge saw no reason for doubting that she was guilty. Taking into consideration her destitute condition, wandering about, as she was, in a strange district and working for her daily bread on the eve of her confinement, and then giving birth to a child alone in the fields, Mr. Alcock was of opinion that justice did not require that the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted on her. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, reversed the conviction of, and the sentence passed upon, the accused, and directed that she be released and set at liberty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 11.

Hay, Major, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 12.

Blewitt, Capt, Bengal R A, from leave, from England.
Lawrence, Capt, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Garvie, Surgn-Capt Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Boyle, Capt, Bengal, R M Fusirs, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, A J A G, from leave, from England.
Benn, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, off leave, from England.
Watling, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, from England.
Hathorell, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Brereton, Lt-Col, Bengal, R M Fusirs, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 10.

Parry, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 12.

Lawrence, Capt, Bengal, from leave, to Calcutta.
Blewitt, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Meerut.
Boyle, Capt, Bengal, R M Fusirs, from leave, to Cawnpore.

AUGUST 13.

Anderson, Capt, Bo, A J A G, from leave, to Poona.
Burke, Lieut-Capt, Ms, A V D, on duty, to Belgaum.

DISTRICT AFTER-ORDERS,
BY LIEUT-COLONEL W. J. MORSE, S.C.,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

GARRISON AFTER-ORDERS,
BY LIEUT-COLONEL F. RYLEY, 1ST LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGT, COMMANDING AT BOMBAY.

Veterinary Department (Appointments).—Vety-Capt R. W. Burke, 1st Bo Pepr, on reversion from Civil to Military Duty, will, under Instructions from Army Head-Quarters, proceed to Belgaum, travelling at the public expense, under para. 514, A R, I, Volume X, Part II.

Furlough and Leave (Private).—Leave of Absence is granted to Lieut J H G Casserly, attached 21st Bo Infy, from the 11th Aug to 27 Sept, 1894, inclusive.

DISTRICT AND GARRISON ORDERS,
BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O.,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.
Bombay, Monday, August 13, 1894.

Commands(District).—Brigadier-Genl W.F. Gatacre, D.S.O., having returned off Temporary Leave this day, resumes the Command of the District.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th August, 1894.

1. The following Drills will take place on Friday next :—
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality. Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. Discount allowed to Messes. Clubs, Merchants, and other large buyers.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-Class, Comfortable and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a Separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WANTED, at once, a Competent and Influential BROKER to arrange and push an Export Trade in Produce, etc. Only the Experienced need apply, stating terms, to "EXPORT," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z.", care of this Office.

WANTED, a Scholastic APPOINTMENT, immediately, by an English University GRADUATE. Ten years' Experience at Home and abroad. English Literature and French. Apply ARTIUM MAGISTER, care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Haircuts for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REQUIRED, IN PARIS, by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN knowing English and the Buying of French Goods, the Management for an Indian Firm, who would have its own Office in Paris to buy or sell without a Commissionaire. Highest References. Write: PINCHOU, 6, Rue Mornay, Paris.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Esto, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA AND H. P. SMITH, D. D. S., American Dentists, No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

THE weekly figures relating to Wheat and Cotton which should have been wired by Reuter on Friday are to hand since the telegrams noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date, and are as follows:—The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,610,000 quarters, or 980,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 90,000 bales less, at 2,220,000 bales; and that of East Indian Cotton 6,000 bales less, at 230,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 3,000 bales greater, at 20,000 bales.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Particulars of the shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India for last month, are to hand through Reuter, and they show in the missions to this Presidency an increase in *Plain* and *Coloured Cottons* both compared with those for June, and with those for July last year, the excess in the principal line being some 8 million yards in the first comparison, and 4 million yards in the second, or 25¼ per cent., and 11 1-3 per cent., respectively, while in *Printed Goods* there was a comparatively small increase, and some decrease, in the same comparison, respectively. In *Yarns* a small increase is shown as against last month's shipments; but a material falling off compared with those in July, 1893. The shipments to Bombay for the first half of the present year show a large increase in every item of *Cloth*, and in *Yarn*, that in *Plain Cottons* being 79¾ million yards, or 38 per cent.; *Coloured Cottons* 8 million yards, or 27 per cent.; *Printed Cottons*, 23 million yards, or 44 per cent.; and *Yarns* half a million lbs., or 10¾ per cent.

Bombay—	July 1894.	June 1894.	July 1893.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	39,300,000	31,150,000	35,250,000
Colored do. ... „	3,900,000	3,650,000	3,800,000
Printed do. ... „	6,850,000	6,700,000	7,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	650,000	500,000	1,400,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	79,250,000	71,600,000	85,350,000
Colored do. ... „	6,750,000	6,200,000	7,500,000
Printed do. ... „	5,350,000	5,600,000	4,700,000
Twist ..... lbs.	550,000	600,000	1,150,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	10,400,000	12,300,000	8,450,000
Colored do. ... „	400,000	1,350,000	1,450,000
Printed do. ... „	1,050,000	1,650,000	1,500,000
Twist ..... lbs.	850,000	1,050,000	950,000
Bombay only for 6 months 1894.		for 6 months 1893.	
Plain Cottons ...yds.	288,950,000		209,200,000
Colored do. ... „	37,600,000		29,450,000
Printed do. ... „	75,100,000		52,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	5,100,000		4,650,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	328,227
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	264,397
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	932,862
Government Securities	„	„	351,015
Other Authorized „	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	Rs.	1,827,169
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	„	17,084
Balances with other Banks	„	„	331,533
Cash	„	„	2,709,281

The increase of 27 lakhs, at some 254 lakhs, in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued today, indicates the continued ease in the Money Market due to the general dulness of trade, the addition to the Balance on this occasion having been brought about by a falling off in trade requirements, as shown by a material increase in Private Deposits, and a large diminution in Loans, Bills Discounted having been in about the same position as in the previous week. In the other items of the Return there is little to call for comment, some increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, and a small increase at the branches, having resulted in a trifling increase on the whole.

COTTON.—No business has been done in this market to-day by exporters; and the Mills have taken only 800 bales, consisting of 250 Jalna, at Rs. 174-7; 200 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 190; and Bhagalkote, Rs. 158-60; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 180; and 50 Mulkapore, at Rs. 186 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

At Agra and Beawar, in the Bengal Cotton Circle more rain was needed, according to the official telegrams received from the districts this morning, although there had been a light fall since the middle of last week over the greater part of the Cotton area, and in all the districts of the Oomra circle the plants were flourishing. Seasonable weather prevailed at Broach, and in the Dhollera circle, and the plants were doing well where they had been resown, though a continuance of fine weather was generally needed. At Wadwan sowing had begun.

WHEAT has been quiet, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been in less enquiry by shippers to-day, transactions having been upon only a small scale. The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,654	bales.
Wheat.....	2,999	cwts.
Linseed	4,615	„
Rapeseed	17,577	„
Gingelly	1,070	„
Poppyseed.....	663	„
Groundnuts	1,446	„
Castorseed.....	3,010	„
Rice	3,951	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and there is no improvement in the demand from shippers. Business has been done for immediate shipment to Liverpool at 13s. 6d.; and to Marseilles, at 12s. 6d. per ton; and for September shipment, at 17s. per ton to Havre and Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, remaining steady thereat throughout the day for delivery this year, and a moderate amount was taken at the opening rate; but the enquiry was very limited, and for December and also next year 1-32d. higher was quoted, but with little response. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 1 3-32d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 1 1-8d. for next; but a fair amount of Bills coming out, rates hardened a little, and the former was only obtainable for near delivery, 1s. 1 1-8d. being quoted for the end of the year, and 1s. 1 5-32d. for next year. A fair amount of Gold Sales are also reported, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·37¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 3-16 for Fours for Money and 103 1-16 for Account; but rates soon advanced to 103 5-16 and 103 1/8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they remained steady to the close. 103 has been still quoted for 3¼ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, resulting in the case of the former about equally in buyers' as in sellers' favour at our revised quotations; and in the case of the latter mostly in favour of sellers. Treacher and Company have advanced Rs. 10; and Port Canning Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at 1,245 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...		..	...
Teheran	13	2	38 p.m.	...	15
Suez	13	2	50 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	53	..	1
„ Karachi.....	1	5	...	1
„ Madras.....	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—STEVENS—August 11, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Francis Spring Walker, Lieut., 22nd Bo. Infantry, eldest son of F. H. Walker, Esq., C. E., of Glendalough, Killarney, Ireland, and late Joint-Secretary to Government, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, to Blanche Clara Minnie, only daughter of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

IGUTPURI.

DEATH.

CORFIELD—August 12, at Igutpuri, Rev. Thos. Corfield, B. A., Chaplain, Additional Clergy Society, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHE—August 5, at Serampur, the wife of Reginald T Ashe, Civil Medical Officer, of a daughter.

BURROWES—August 4, at Simla, the wife of A R Burrowes, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

BUSKIN—August 6, at Kehunia, Gorakhpur, the wife of A Buskin, of a son.

EALES—August 5, at Shillong, the wife of Captain L G N Eales, The Buffs, of a son.

GREENE—August 9, at Cannanore, the wife of G P Greene, Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

MALCOLM—August 4, at Bakloh, Punjab, the wife of Captain Pulteney Malcolm, 2nd Battalion IVth Goorkhas of a son.

MERKLEJOHN—August 4, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W H Meiklejohn, C M G, 20th P I, of a daughter.

CARPENTER—August 6, at Allahabad, the wife of the Revd J N Carpenter, C M S, of a son.

SMITH—August 9, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of C G Ross Smith, 2nd Battn, The Welsh Regt, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARROW—August 7, at Longview, Pankabari, Alys Frances, the beloved wife of Francis Barrow, aged 25.

BEALE—August 2, at Agra, of chronic Burma Diarrhœa of long standing, Emily Beale, third daughter of Surgeon R W Beale, aged 19 years, 10 months and 27 days, Deeply lamented.

GARDENER—August 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, James Henry William Gardener, late of the N-W P and Oudh Secretariat, and subsequently of the Police.

MONYPENNY—August 1, at Jalna, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Cearles Blackwell Monypenny, VIth Infantry, H C.

PARRY—August 7, at Allahabad, Bertha Honorine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Walter Parry, aged 3 months.

RUSTOMJEE—August 7, at Fatehgarh, the wife of C Rustomjee, C S.

SAUNDERS—August 7, at Maya Doomkah, Santhal Pergannah, Violet Amy, the dearly loved and only child of Earnest Courtenay, and L Saunders, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1894.

WHILE sympathising with the Hindus both in their desire to secure an abundance of cattle for agricultural and domestic purposes, and also in their sentimental objection to the slaughter of kine, we still think a gentle protest is necessary against some of the language used in exaltation of the cow. In their memorial to Government, the other day, the Gorakshaka Mandali speak of the feelings of "deep veneration and piety," with which a cow is looked upon by the Hindu community; and since then the *Dnyan Prakash* has stated that "the cow is looked upon as the mother of all the world, and people revere her more than their own mothers." This, if it is true at all, seems to us to be a very sad admission and to indicate a grievous lack of filial piety. But without using any hard terms we would ask our educated Hindu friends if the language quoted is not altogether inappropriate. The terms "piety" and "veneration" surely cannot be properly used except in relation to beings possessed of high moral qualities and of intelligence at least equal to that of man. The cow may be the most useful of all animals, and may be a proper object of affection and of sentimental regard, but a reasonable man can only venerate, or owe piety to, those agencies, divine or human, that have moulded or strengthened his own moral and spiritual being. The common habit, that the Mandali refers to, of touching a cow by way of salutation in passing her in the street is a pretty and a pleasing one, but it is only fair to remember, at the same time, the cruel treatment which cattle too often receive when under the yoke, and the neglect they sometimes suffer when they are too old to be of use. Be the feeling veneration or only kind consideration it should still be uniform, not arbitrary and precarious.

But we are far from making any *general* charge against the Indian papers of unduly exalting the cow. Many of them, on the contrary, are, to say the least, very moderate in their expressions on the subject. The *Sudharak* observes: "Others may say that the cow should not be slaughtered as she is inherently sacred. On our part we say the cow is a highly useful animal, and would wish the cow careful preservation of her and her progeny." And the *Hitechchha* expresses itself in very similar terms. This difference of view is, perhaps, in accordance with the different sides taken on the vexed question as to whether the cow-protection societies are moved by any religious motive. This is sometimes vehemently denied, and the evidence is adduced that others than Hindus are members of the societies, and the supposition that the Hindu revival could have any connection with the cow protection societies has been called "far-fetched," and the notion that either could have anything to do with the riots has been declared "utterly erroneous." At other times, as in the memorial just referred to, and in the *Kamadhenu*, the economic objects of the societies are made much of, and their religious aspect treated as unimportant and incidental. Other writers again, but chiefly outside this Presidency, fully admit that the cow-protection movement is partly religious. Thus, the *Bengalee* says. "The cow-killing movement itself is religious in character, and has its roots in the Hindu revival Movement which has spread throughout India." Now, we do not assert that any of these opinions is other than genuine, or that any one of them may not be justified by facts if regard be restricted to some particular area. But the truth seems to us to be that, whatever were the first objects of the societies, either in time or in importance, there is now a twofold connection between them and the Hindu religion. In the first place there was a religious revival, and this revival had need of an outward and visible test, and it seized upon the sanctity of the cow as convenient for the purpose. Secondly, the maintenance and improvement of cattle was an obviously laudable object of pursuit, and the persons engaged upon it sought a religious sanction to strengthen their hands. And these persons being mostly Hindus the religious fiction of the sanctity of the cow was again found a convenient instrument. This has been simply explained by the *Hitechchhu* which says: "The cow is a very useful animal and should be preserved, and the question of her protection has been given religious importance in order that the people may try their best to carry out this object." And the same thing is indicated by the *Subodh Patrika* in the following remark: "It appears, however, that the society does not scorn to enlist religious feeling on its side and in issuing its pictures it seems to forget that it is a mixed, and not a purely Hindu, body."

Thus, briefly, religion had need of the cow, and the cow had need of religion, and the double tie thus formed connects the cow-protection movement with the Hindu religion, though Mussalmans and others may be equally interested in the maintenance and improvement of cattle. In all this there is nothing in the least discreditable to the Hindus; but what is necessary in order to come to reasonable terms with the Mahomedans is that existing facts should be recognized and extravagant pretensions discarded. And some of the Hindu papers are quite ready to do this. Witness the *Maratha* which says: "Cow-protection societies never intended, and do not intend, to proclaim *jehad* against the slaughter of cows generally, but only against indiscriminate slaughter. If the butchers think there is room for extending their trade let them do what they like. But neither they nor the beef-eaters can claim impunity if they choose to offend their fellow-subjects." This may well be allowed, and the Hindus are certainly entitled to look to the authorities for protection from such offence. Indeed, we may observe that at least the sight of the slaughter of cattle is offensive to many other people besides Hindus, and we do not know of any country in which the general public is not protected from it. But turning to the purely economic aspect of the question it is necessary to remind some writers that there is no true connection between the use of kine for food and their protection for agricultural purposes. The practical restriction on the multiplication of cattle for use as such is only the expense of rearing and maintaining them. If a further supply is needed for purposes of food, so many more calves will be reared; but this will not affect the supply for agricultural purposes. Unfortunately, this simple and obvious principle is often overlooked by the cow-protection preacher, who charms the ignorant peasant with the fallacy that kine-killing tends to deprive his family of milk and his field of cultivation.

A GRUESOME chapter of crime printed in the report of the administration of the Mysore Police, might well be dedicated to Mrs. Mona Caird and the conductors of that journal which not long ago threw open its columns to a discussion of the question: Is Marriage a Failure? Mysore is but one State of many, yet may be taken as a type of the whole as illustrating the methods of the poor and unenlightened who fly to the hatchet and poison instead of to the Divorce Court for relief from their matrimonial troubles. For hundreds of divorce actions at home here is but one Maybrick case; out here the two varieties are perhaps equal. It is shown by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Inspector-General of Police, that of fifty-six murders, during the period covered by the report, in thirty-one the illegal relations of the sexes formed the exciting cause. Women tired of their husbands induced their paramours to murder them; men suspicious of their wives put an end to the suspicion by taking their consorts' lives. In the Bangalore district a woman poisoned her paramour because he chastised her for her intimacy with others; a father beat his daughter to death on account of her illicit love for one who was not her husband; an indignant husband slew or caused to be slain in her own house a woman of ill-fame who endeavoured to induce his wife to bestow her favours on another. In the Kolar district the concubine of a young Komti brought about a difference between him and his wife, the ultimate consequence of which was the murder of the wife and the conviction of the concubine. As a set-off against these cases may be quoted one also in the Kolar district, in which the husband and wife were so devoted to one another, that when the woman's parents wished to take her home on a short visit, he became so distressed that he set fire to his house in which his child was burnt to death, then killed his wife, wounded two people who sought to interfere, and finally drowned himself. In Tumkur a widow strangled a boy of five years of age to revenge herself on the victim's mother, who had tried to damage her reputation. In another case a man cut the throat of his mistress as she refused to devote herself to him alone. In a third case a man's mistress learning he was about to take unto himself a wife strangled herself. In Mysore a woman becoming jealous of her lover inveigled him into a garden, where he was attacked by her brother and a comrade, mutilated and thrown down a well. In a second case in Mysore a woman and her lover planned an elopement, but it was in their opinion necessary first to dispose of the husband. He was therefore waylaid and killed. In yet another case a tradesman took the life of his partner on discovering that he had seduced his married daughter. The French Rocks sub-division furnishes another case, wherein a husband cut the throat of his wife's paramour. In Hassan a wife tired of her husband, and anxious to marry another man, gave him arsenic in his food. Afterwards she admitted the offence, and was transported for life. In a second case a husband killed his wife as she preferred another man to himself. In the same district a woman whose husband associated with another of her sex put an end to him, her brother, and her daughter. In yet another instance, a Brahmin, feeling that his wife had borne him company long enough, took her to a temple, and there sacrificed her to the gods. Three cases of murder occurred in Chilvaldroog, all of them attributable to the rebellion against the inexorable ties of matrimony. In Bangalore city a married woman, who distributed favours broadcast, induced her lover to take her husband's life, and they succeeded, not only in doing so, but also in escaping conviction.

REVENGE and plunder explained the balance of the number of murders which throw a side-light on peculiar methods of Indian life. In one case a woman was murdered by a person against whom she had obtained a decree regarding some lands, and whom she was trying to sue in respect of other causes. In the Kolar district the patel of Siddabilli was prosecuted by a tenant of the Shanbogue who tapped the spring supplying a well in the patel's garden and caused the crop to wither. Instead of taking the law of the miscreant the patel decoyed him out of his house at night, and then hacked him to pieces with a hatchet. In another case a young man, being hard pressed by his creditors, enticed a boy into a garden and then throttled and mutilated him taking away his ornaments with which he had hoped to raise money to pay his creditors. Yet another in the same district occurred in which a man mistaking a sleeping inmate of a chavadi for one of his enemies dropped a huge stone on to his chest and killed him. Several persons were found dead in wells, but there was no evidence to prove that suicide and not murder was the proper classification. In the fourth case, Krishna Row, an influential landholder, was shot dead one evening, while he was seated on the pial of his house at Nemaar, in the Koppa taluk. Singabhatta, also an influential landowner, was his inveterate enemy. He was tried on a criminal charge preferred by the deceased, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and while undergoing incarceration in the Shimoga Jail, conspired against the life of his enemy. His trusted dependants procured him the services of a police constable, Rammanna. The discovery of a police cartridge at the scene of murder connected this constable with the occurrence. A *prima facie* case was made out against him and four others including Singabhatta. The case was tried by an Additional Sessions Judge, who acquitted all the accused, but an appeal under the orders of Government against the judge's finding is now pending before the Chief Court. Another remarkable murder was that in which some men anxious to find lost treasure took a woman to a temple as a sacrifice to the gods and flayed her alive. The interception of evidence was the motive of a triple murder in the Chittaldroog district. The patel of Nibgur and two others, with one Kallia, were travelling in a cart to Chittaldroog to give evidence in the moonsiff's court in connection with a suit filed by the patel against one Sanna Gurusidda. Near Maddapur three of them were wounded and killed by a band of ruffians armed with deadly weapons. Kallia alone escaped. The murders appeared to be pre-meditated, and the motive was made out to be the interception of the evidence of the witnesses and the wreaking of vengeance. The defendant and six persons of his party were charged by the police. The Sessions Judge acquitted them; but the Chief Court on appeal, sentenced six of the accused to transportation for life. It is not a particularly heavy record of crime, but people in Native States recognise less easily than their castefellows in British territory that the law affords sufficient redress for all grievances.

A RESOLUTION on the administration of the Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency published yesterday shows that no change was made in the constitution and no further extension of the franchise has been recommended. The average attendance of members generally is stated to have been much the same as in the preceding year, and the statement of the Commissioner, S. D., that there was a decided improvement in his division, is unfortunately not borne out by the figures. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Kanara, and Ratnagiri, the attendance at meetings of the District Local Boards was very low; and in the first and last-named districts that of officials might have been higher. The remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., with regard to the Panch Mahals, are also described as somewhat misleading. The figures of average attendance are held to be low, merely because the number of members is small. The percentage is the best in the Division. It is observed by the Governor-in-Council that in several cases and notably that of Chikodi, which is mentioned by the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JAPANESE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Further particulars received of the Japanese naval demonstration against Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur state that the attacking fleet consisted of twenty-six vessels. No damage was done to either town during the engagements. The Japanese fleet also escaped injury. The Forts returned the fire of the squadron, but failed to hit any of the ships.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Aug. 13.

The Emperor William has left Cowes, and will stay two days at Aldershot, where arrangements have been made to hold a great field-day in the presence of the German Emperor.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by ten wickets, and Surrey has defeated Somerset by six wickets.

THE ANARCHIST WAR.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN A CONVICTION AT PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

The trial at Paris of twenty-five Anarchists on the charge of belonging to a Criminal Society has resulted in the acquittal of all except three of the accused who have been sentenced to imprisonment for robbery.

THE CONGO TREATY.

Aug. 13.

Two Belgian Delegates appointed to negotiate a settlement of the Congo Question have arrived here with instructions to conclude an agreement with France for removing the latter's objections to the Anglo-Belgian Congo Treaty. The assent of Great Britain to the agreement is probable, inasmuch as England loses none of the advantages secured by the former treaty.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GERMAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

Two more German cruisers have been ordered to Eastern Asia.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following is a list of the business to be introduced at the next meeting of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy :—Bill to amend the Indian Articles of War, by General Brackenbury ; and Sir Alexander Miller will introduce the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Municipal Act. In the Indian Army Act, to be introduced by General Brackenbury, there are seventy-three amendments of considerable importance. The Bill is one of great length, affecting practically all the provinces.

OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Reports received to-day from the Central Provinces are not quite so favourable, the numbers having increased.

TOUR OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The tour of the Director of the Remount Department is now under consideration ; but Colonel Drane will be present at the Lahore durbar, and visit Karnal during the Viceroy's visit there to be in attendance upon his Excellency when the Karnal Remount Depot is inspected.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

There will, according to present plans, be only one Afghan official to represent the interests of Afghanistan during the coming Delimitation Commission. He will be accompanied, however, by several assistants. Colonel Udney, who left Simla, a few days ago, to meet Ghulam Haider Khan, on the frontier, will commence work at once in connection with the delimitation of the northern boundary of Waziristan, as it has been desired that the first part of the work should be taken in hand as speedily as possible.

BREACH ON THE SAHARANPORE ROAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

Heavy rain in the Dehra Doon region has again breached the Saharanpore Road, carrying away the bridge over the Solani river, half-way between Saharanpore and Sewaliks.

THE ALLEGED ARREST OF NANA SAHEB.

The North-Western Provinces Government has heard nothing of the alleged arrest of the supposed Nana Saheb by the Bombay police. There is a belief current in the North-West Provinces that a mysterious sadhu has recently come from Nepal. This man may have been taken for the supposed Nana.

CATTLE-DISEASE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

The outbreak of cattle-disease is now abating. It has made the necessity of instituting rules for the segregation of diseased cattle. Such rules are shortly to be introduced. The cultivators are said to be ready to welcome preventive measures, and several district officers of experience have urged the necessity.

CRICKET : GANESHKHIND VS. KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

The return match between Ganeshkhind and Kirkee came off to-day. Lord Harris played a splendid game throughout. The match was interrupted by rain at intervals, and resulted in a draw. The Government House team were in till 5 p.m., leaving only one hour for Kirkee to play, during which they knocked up 93 runs. The following are the scores :—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Usborne, b Stockdale	118
Colonel Harris, c Scollard, b Stockdale	22
Captain Poore, b Hancock	25
Dr Martin, c Young, b Stockdale	15
Sergeant Elliott, b Knight	21
Captain Gabb, b Stockdale	0
Mr Edgerly, c Hayes, b Stockdale	2
Mr Macqueen, b Stockdale	2
Corporal Phelps, c and b Stockdale	10
Corporal Thompson, not out	1
Extras	7
Total..	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Stockdale	183	94	8	7
Hancock	105	64	1	1
*Knight	85	58	4	1

* Bowled one wide-ball.

KIRKEE.

1st Innings.

Mr Young, not out	51
Mr Hancock, not out	37
Captain Knight	did not bat.
Captain Hayes	
Captain Wedderburn	
Mr Usborne	
Mr Langtry	
Mr Plummer	
Mr Scollard	
Mr Stockdale	
Mr Evans	
Extras	5
Total...	93

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27.

CRICKETING ENTERPRISE.

It was my intention to have gossiped with you concerning glorious Goodwood, but I think I have selected a more acceptable subject in the forthcoming tours of English cricketers in distant lands. My attention was drawn to the topic by the announcements as to the teams which Mr. Stoddart purposes to take to Australia early in the autumn, and which Lord Hawke hopes to sail with to America. In the fall of 1886, Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite set out for Kangarooland with a baker's dozen of professionals, and about the same time Mr. E. G. Sanders was bound for America on the Adriatic, with twelve gentlemen cricketers of ability. In 1891 Lord Sheffield and Lord Hawke respectively commanded combinations which left for Australia and America, and now for the third time are sport-loving adventurous Englishmen bundling off bag and baggage to meet the Cornstalks and their Trans Atlantic cousins on the tented field. We Britishers are a restless, roving people, and love to make other folk enjoy our own peculiar island games. Since before many of us were born have we been despatching bands of cricketers to Australia and America. Mr. Stoddart will be in charge of the thirteenth team which has toured in the land of the Kangaroo, and Lord Hawke is to be the leader of the eleventh party of players which has tripped across the herring-pond. Just let us look back for a few moments.

EARLY ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

The first cricketing combination which ever left England for "furrin parts" was George Parr's twelve which went to Canada and America in 1859. The twelve were : John Lillywhite, H. Diver, W. Caffyn, Tom Lockyer, T. Hayward, R. Carpenter, J. Wisden, John Jackson, James Grundy, Julius Cæsar, and H. H. Stephenson. This was a wonderfully powerful side, and it would have been strange had they not won all their matches and that too against odds. They played five matches at Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Hamilton. They had queer wickets. George Parr told me that it was so cold in one match that Wisden bowled in three shirts, two pairs of trousers, and wicket-keeping gloves. The Yankees were so ignorant of cricket that they had no idea of putting "brake" on balls, for they thought that the wind caused the leather to twist and turn in its course. As to Parr's leg-hits, it was said that a man was sent up in a balloon to search for one ball, which was last seen flying through space in the direction of the North Pole. After paying expenses the team made £50 apiece. Then the great Kentish bowler, Edgar Willsher, took a team out which included such celebrities as Tom Humphrey, Jupp, Pooley, Alfred Shaw, and the fast trundlers, Tarrant and Freeman, whilst in 1872 Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, the handsome-bearded secretary of the Marylebone Club, was the general in charge of a team which numbered among its dozen such distinguished gentlemen as W. G. Grace, A. N. Hornby, Lord Harris, H. Hadow, and A. Appleby.

MR. GRACE ACROSS THE POND.

If you want to know what a glorious time this M.C.C. band had across the Atlantic you should read a charming book, entitled "Wickets in the West," which was written by Mr. Fitzgerald. I have never yet possessed a copy—although I have longed to do so—but Arthur Shrewsbury was good enough to lend me his, and I enjoyed it immensely. Grace the Leviathan was all the rage. Deputations of ladies and others used to wait upon him asking him not to bat before luncheon, umpires were wont to give him in, and the Canadians and Yankees sighed as if with broken hearts when this massive master of the bat was irrevocably dismissed. All the women wished to dance with Grace, and all the men insisted upon his making after-dinner speeches. Mr. Fitzgerald twittingly dubs Grace "Demosthenes," and to realise the sarcasm you should read those orations in "Wickets in the West." They run like this : "Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the hearty manner in which you have received the toast. We have had some good cricket to-day, and I hope we shall have as good wherever we go." This was the model, and the only variation which the orator ventured to make was in the latter part. He might declare that they had played on a good ground that day, and he hoped they would have as good wherever they went, or there might be observations similarly moulded with reference to the bowling or the batting of his opponents, which was all irresistibly funny to his fellow-comrades. This was the tour on which Mr. Hornby was invariably called "The Monkey," and on which the American reporters improvised such wonderful details regarding Mr. Grace, his brothers, his sisters, and, indeed, on everything and everybody connected with the champion. This was the tour on which a Yankee asked if the Englishmen were going to play at Chicago. "No," was the answer, "there's no ground there." "Oh," rejoined the 'Amurrican,' "I guess and calc'late they'll have one ready—tarnation quick—long before you kin get thar'."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN CRICKET.

In 1879 my friend Richard Daft took out the fourth team to America. It consisted of the best professionals in Notts and Yorkshire, and they, like all the other English teams, remained undefeated. Alfred Shaw, whose re-appearance in first-class cricket this year has been one of the events of the season, played in all the twelve matches, in the course of which he bowled 544 overs, for 426 runs, and 178 wickets, or, an average of 270 runs per wicket. I wonder how many of my readers know that a Notts and Yorkshire match has been played on the ground of the Germantown club, Philadelphia, and yet that was arranged by Daft and Lockwood. Thus during twenty years, between 1859 and 1879, four bands of first-class cricketers visited America and Canada, but somehow the natives did not seem to develop either passion for cricket or any great degree of proficiency, in the game. The result is that no first-rate English eleven has troubled to tour there since 1879, although Shaw's first Australian team in 1881 went out to Australia that way and played four or five matches en route. During this same year—1879—the Gentlemen of Ireland sent a team to America, but the next English team was that sent out by Mr. E. G. Sanders in August, 1885. They played eight matches, and lost one of them —this being the first defeat of English players in the States. This game was also played at Germantown, on September 17, 18, and 19, and evoked unbounded enthusiasm when the Quakers won within twenty-five minutes of time. The Englishmen were afterwards avenged, but the spell had, so far as the home players were concerned, been broken. The next important visit of English players was in 1891, when owing to the abandonment of Mr. G. F. Vernon's Indian tour, Lord Hawke was able to get together a capable lot to sail to Philadelphia under the auspices of the Germantown club. They played their first match there against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, who actually triumphed by so many as eight wickets. This was the only reverse in eight matches, and Lord Hawke attributed it to his men being out of form after the voyage. After this Lord Hawke received several rather abusive letters from Americans. One of them said :—"Serve you right, my Lord Hawke. Instead of bringing over a team of real cricketers, you have brought one over for social purposes alone." The Philadelphians, however, are unquestionably smart cricketers and quite up to the form of our second-class counties. We must not forget that in the fall of 1893 the Australians, returning home by way of America played Philadelphia, and were beaten by an innings and 68 runs. The Americans, against G. Giffen, Trumble, Trott, Coningham, Bruce, Gregory, Lyons, and Bannerman, rattled up 525 to which F. H. Bohlen, a Philadelphian, of twenty-five years of age, contributed 118—including twenty fours. This is the only "century" ever scored by either an American or a Canadian at home in an international match. Mr. Bohlen has played many other good innings, and I have no doubt that he is a very capable batsman. My object in writing thus fully is to show what earnest efforts Englishmen have made to encourage cricket in America and Canada, and to point out how remarkably slow has been the development. Baseball has proved itself more adapted to the "quicksilver sossity" of Uncle Sam's children.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Still Lord Hawke is by no means underrating his opponents, for he is taking out an eleven for something more than "social purposes." His Lordship himself is a first-class batsman and fielder. As one who has captained Cambridge and Yorkshire, I don't think I need say much about him. He was born at Willingham rectory, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, on August 10, 1860, and he represented Cambridge in 1882-83-85. He first played for Yorkshire in 1881, and was made captain in 1883. He is a fine free, forcible batsman, and when set gets runs as well as anybody in the world. But he is such a wholesouled sportsman that he is never daunted, and seems to stimulate his fellows by his energy and his nil desperandum creed. He has played plenty of cricket in India, America, and Australia. Indeed, no amateur has done more for the game in distant climes. Like a true Cantab, he is taking three old Light Blues with him in Messrs. C. W. Wright, Sandford Robinson, and A. J. L. Hill. Charles Wright and Sandford Robinson are both passable batsmen, who play for Notts. The former rendered yeoman service to his 'Varsity, but has been an uncertain quantity in county cricket. Sandford Robinson is a young gentleman of fine physique and some powers, but neither at Harrow nor Cambridge did he distinguish himself so much as expected. Both of them can keep wicket, and in an amateur combination it is very desirable to have a pair of "stumpers." A. J. L. Hill is a Marlborough boy, who got his blue in his first year at Cambridge, and took part in the great match against Oxford in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and is now a very useful all-round man. Last year, he had an average of 17 in batting for his University, and captured 25 wickets for 18 runs each. For his county, Hampshire, his batting figures were 310 for 11 innings, average 28·2, while he proved a useful change bowler. During the winter of 1892-93 he formed one of Lord Hawke's Indian eleven, and divided the honours of the campaign with Mr. F. S. Jackson. Mr. Hill, playing at Allahabad against All India, scored a fine 132, while for the tour his figures were splendid. He batted 30 times, five innings not out, scored 767 runs, and had an average of 30·17, while he also captured 69 wickets at a cost of 9·17 runs apiece. Which is why I remark that Hill is a useful man for America. Not content with this, Lord Hawke has captured the cream of the Oxford eleven, for he has secured Mr. Mordaunt, the crack Oxonian batsman, and one of the best fielders in England, Mr. L. C. V. Bathurst, a remarkable all-round cricketer, and Mr. G. R. Bardswell, a fine young bowler. Mr. Mordaunt, who is qualified for Kent, is now in his twenty-second year. He had a great reputation at Wellington, but somewhat belied it at Oxford in 1893. This year, however, he has made ample amends, for he is now recognised as a first-class batsman, with an attractive style and strong hitting powers. Bathurst, who has recently assisted Middlesex, took part in the Gentlemen v. Players match at the Oval this month. He was educated at Radley, and has been in residence at Trinity College, Oxford. He was, undoubtedly, the best all-round man in the eleven, for he is a sound and steady bat and medium-pace left-handed bowler. He has an excellent delivery, varies his speed, keeps a good length, and has one deadly ball. In the match against Lancashire he took nine wickets for 84 runs. G. R. Bardswell, who hails from Southport, was educated at Uppingham, where he has benefited by the advice of that grand old coach, H. H. Stephenson, the famous Surrey player. This young gentleman, who belongs to Lancashire, for whom he has played, can bowl with the accuracy of a professional. He is tall, slight, strong, and active, and can bat when necessary. This pair bore the brunt of the attack for Oxford against Cambridge this year. Then Lord Hawke has Mr. G. W. Hillyard, of Leicestershire, the husband of the lady tennis champion. Mr. Hillyard went out with Lord Hawke in 1891, but suffered from sunstroke, and had to return home. Mr. C. E. De Trafford, the Leicestershire and M.C.C. batsman, captains the Midlandshire, and is likely to get a lot of runs. Both Mr. J. H. J. Hornsby and Mr. Kenneth McAlpine have been on tour in America before. With Lord Hawke's team in India in 1889, Mr. Hornsby took 69 wickets, while in America, in 1891, he secured 30 for five runs apiece. In India, in 1892-93, Hornsby had a batting average of 18 for 29 innings, and got no fewer than 120 wickets for about 11 runs each. This team, which has not been formed for "social purposes," sails on September 8, and plays matches in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

OPENING UP AUSTRALIA.

With reference to Mr. Stoddart's Australian undertaking, there is not so much to say, because I have gone on the assumption that my readers know less of American cricket and Lord Hawke's team than they do of Australian cricket and Mr. Stoddart's companions. As, as I have said, this will be the thirteenth English team to go to the land of the Southern Cross. Stephenson and Caffyn, fired with a taste for travel, by reason of their American experiences, took the first team to Australia in 1862, under the management of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. At that time little was known of Colonial cricketers. They were certainly poor, but they were fired with enthusiasm for the game, and retained the services of C. Lawrence, of Surrey, as a coach. George Parr's team went in 1864, and the Cornstalks persuaded the great Caffyn to stay and teach them. The Colonists formed their style on Caffyn, and he was no indifferent model. Every combination which went to Australia reported steady improvement, and in March, 1877, Combined Australia beat England for the first time. The match was played at Melbourne, and the Colonists won by 45 runs, thanks to the fine batting of Charles Bannerman, who scored 165, and the bowling of the Victorian, T. Kendall, who took eight wickets for 109 runs. The result of this was that the Australians took heart, and next year sent their first team to England, with results we all know. Since that year there has been a constant interchange of visits. Now-a-days the old country and the colony are great rivals in the world of cricket.

MR. STODDART'S CELEBRITIES.

Mr. Stoddart has twice previously been to Australia. He went out with Mr. Vernon's team in 1887-8, and stayed to play football for Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite, while he was one of Lord Sheffield's company in 1891-2. And he has given a taste of his quality to those down under, for he scored 285 in December, 1887, against Eighteen Melbourne Juniors, and 124 in March, 1892, for Lord Sheffield's eleven against Australia. Last year Stoddart scored 195, not out, and 124 in the same match for Middlesex against Notts, and Charles Turner, the Australian bowler, went back to Sydney with the impression that this amateur is the best batsman in England. And I don't know that he is far from the truth. Stoddart is a handsome young man of 5ft. 10in., and in addition to being a great cricketer, he is almost as great at football, tennis, skating, billiards, hockey, and hunting. Among the other batsmen are H. Philipson, the old Oxonian, and the Northumberland man, L. H. Gay, the ex-Cambridge wicket-keeper, who was no mean successor to MacGregor, F. G. J. Ford, who may be described as the Bonnor of the side, and Albert Ward, the steady Lancashirecum-Yorkshire run-getter. Ford has done some big things in his time. He is one of seven cricketing brothers, and last year scored 75 in 45 minutes against Richardson and other Surrey cracks. The fastest scoring he has ever done was 132 on a small ground in 55 minutes. This was for M. C. C. against Merchant Taylor's School. It is quite unnecessary to write of Briggs, Peel, Richardson, Lockwood, and Walter Humphreys as bowlers. There is ample variety, and three of these men at least are first-class batsmen on occasion. Mr. Stoddart wants more batsmen, but what's the matter with Abel, Brockwell, Mr. Jackson, or Chatterton ? Are none of these available ? The tour opens at Adelaide on November 9, and will include no fewer than five matches against Combined Australia.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for Wednesday, the 15th instant, commencing at 5-16 p.m., sharp :—

I.—Tent pegging over a hurdle. Peg 15 yards from Hurdle, A horses, B ponies.

II.—Jumping competition horses.

III.—"V C" Competition, teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point and rescue four dummies from under an enemy's fire, returning with dummies over same course Team doing it in shortest time to win.

IV.—Needle-and-Thread Race. Gentleman's nomination. Lady to ride over a hurdle to a point and hand nominator a thread with which he must thread a needle and give to lady, who will return to the winning post. Ladies have not to dismount, and when returning to winning post do not go over the jump.

V.—Pony scurry. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have won a race, value Rs. 49 or over, catch-weighs. Distance about ¼ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates accepted).

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the Honorary Secretary before midday on Wednesday, the 15th instant, but post entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

August 7th, 1894.

COLONEL CLIFFORD, at Cawnpore, proceeds home on eight months' leave, his place being filled by Colonel Halliday.

INVESTITURE OF THE CHIEF OF KAGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 11.

YESTERDAY will ever be a red-letter day in the annals of the little State of Kagal. The young Chief, Bapu Sahib, was formally invested with his powers by his elder brother, H. H. the Chatrapatti Maharaja of Kolhapur. Kagal will be remembered by travellers who not so many years ago had to go by dawk from Poona to Belgaum, or Dharwar, as being eleven miles on the high road to the south of Kolhapur. All the sahibs stationed in Kolhapur had the honour of being invited to the ceremony, and the following were present : Colonel W. A. Salmon, Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country ; Lieutenant Merewether, Assistant Political Agent ; Lieutenant Tilley, R. E. ; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Candy, Rev. and Mrs. Priestley, Miss Little, Rev. and Miss Irwin, Rev. and Mrs. Goheen, Miss Shepherd, Miss Patton, Messrs. Gatehouse, Simonson, Declosay and Foster, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. R. Sinclair, and Mr. Shannon. All except the last three gentlemen were present at the concluding banquet. Everything passed of very quietly owing to the gloom cast over this little station by the recent sad death of Mrs. Shannon. Much sympathy is felt for her husband and her mother, Mrs. Sinclair, and other bereaved relatives.

The investiture durbar commenced punctually at 5 o'clock in the Chief's wada, outside the town of Kagal. On the arrival of the Maharaja and the Political Agent, who took their seats on a sofa at the end of the hall, his Highness' Dewan, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuverji, C.I.E., commenced the proceedings by delivering, on behalf of his Highness, the following speech, of which he afterwards gave a Marathi version :—

Colonel Salmon, Bapu Sahib, Chiefs, Sardars, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has given his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj much pleasure to come to Kagal and hold this durbar for the purpose of investing you, Bapu Sahib, with the powers of administering your State and presenting you with the usual *poshak* and sword pertaining to your hereditary title of *vajaratma-ab* ; and I am commanded by his Highness to say that this auspicious occasion, while gratifying and interesting to us all, derives an uncommon interest from the tie of close blood relationship, which has long existed between the houses of Kolhapur and Kagal. The loyalty of your house to its suzerain is well known, and history bears fitting testimony to the diplomatic and valourous services rendered by your ancestors to the Kolhapur Raj in its dissensions with the Patwardhans and Nipankers in the ancient days, and to come to our own time, I need only refer to the distinction gained by your respected father whose successful administration of his State was signalized by the Government of Bombay by selecting him to occupy the exalted position of Regent of Kolhapur. In connection with this appointment the late Colonel Reeves truly said in his letter to Government, forwarding the administration report of Kolhapur for 1881-82, that "the selection of Aba Sahib, the Chief of Kagal, for the responsible post of Regent has given universal satisfaction, and thus by a happy combination of circumstances the Kagal State has for a second time in history come forward in the person of its Chief to assist the Raja of Kolhapur in the hour of need." It is well-known how widely Aba Sahib's premature death, which took place on the 20th March, 1886, was regretted ; and in recording the mournful event the Government of Bombay said in their Resolution of 29th March, 1886 : "His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has learnt with great sorrow that Jayasingrao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur, died of pneumonia on the evening of the 20th instant at Kolhapur. By his death the Government of Bombay has lost a Chief of rare enlightenment. His public virtues were known far beyond the limits of the territory, which his prudent and liberal administration has made a pattern for neighbouring States ; and in recording his deep sense of the public loss by the death of Aba Sahib, his Excellency-in-Council only gives expression to a sentiment which will be very widely felt both by the late Regent's countrymen and in England." Such, Bapu Sahib, were the sterling qualities of your late lamented father as an administrator and as a gentleman, and it is but natural that your friends and well-wishers should expect you to walk in his footsteps and gain for yourself the same popularity as he did. The Kagal estate has been managed during your minority by the Kolhapur durbar, under the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country ; and in this period of a little more than eight years, the resources of your estate have been so carefully and efficiently husbanded, that after carrying out such useful public works as the income admitted, prominent among which may be mentioned the new water-supply to your capital at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees, which must prove a great boon to the people, the opening of vernacular schools for boys as well as girls, and the raising of anglo-vernacular school at Kagal to the first grade, the State goes over to you in as flourishing a condition as your father left it. His Highness has now great pleasure in handing you with the seals of office a balance of Rs. 2,98,696, of which Rs. 2,58,600 are invested in Government securities. You have been given an excellent education, winding up with the three tours through the whole of India and Ceylon in company with his Highness. Your constant association with his Highness in your training and education has given his Highness exceptional opportunities of judging your ability and capacity for the responsibilities, which will now devolve upon you, and his Highness feels confident that you will by the help of God justify his expectations of maintaining the administration of your State in the same efficient condition in which you receive it, by zealously devoting yourself to the work of promoting the best interests of your subjects and securing their prosperity, as therein lies a Chief's best title to honour.

The young Chief then in a clear voice read the following reply, which was rendered into Marathi by his tutor Mr. Haripant Gokhale :—

Your Highness, Col. Salmon, Sardars, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me to receive from your Highness the charge of my State, which has been administered by the Kolhapur durbar under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, during my minority since 1886. I consider myself singularly fortunate as, I believe, it is the first occasion on which the ruling Maharaja of Kolhapur has handed over a Feudatory State to its Chief on attaining majority. From what we have just heard I have reason to congratulate myself that the State comes over to me in the same prosperous condition in which it was left by my lamented father. This result is no doubt owing to the care and ability bestowed on its management. I beg to assure your Highness and Colonel Salmon that I shall always consider it my duty to be loyal to the Kolhapur State and the British Government, preserve the State in a flourishing condition, and promote the welfare of my subjects. It is a matter of great gratification to me that the services rendered to the Kolhapur State by my lamented father and other ancestors are so highly appreciated by the Kolhapur durbar. I need hardly add that it shall always be my endeavour to walk in their footsteps on every occasion. I cannot let this auspicious occasion pass without making my grateful acknowledgments for the care devoted to my education and training by the Kolhapur Durbar, the British Government, and especially by Mr. Fraser, whom I very much miss on this joyful occasion. I feel happy to add, that I have been exceptionally fortunate in having all the advantages of education with your Highness. I am very much obliged to your Highness and Colonel Salmon for the trouble you have taken in coming here to-day.

His Highness then rose and said that it gave him much pleasure to declare Bapu Sahib to be formally invested with the powers of administering his State. Colonel Salmon briefly conveyed to him the congratulations of Government, himself, and all his friends there present. The sword of state and *poshak* were then brought in and presented by his Highness, the ceremony ending with the usual *pan supari*.

A move was then made to a shamiana, a little way off in front of the palace, where the ceremony of opening the new water-works took place. When all were seated, the Dewan read the following address :—

Your Highness, Colonel Salmon, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The original supply of water to the town of Kagal was obtained from the nala that flows to the north-west of the town, and in the hot season small excavations had to be made in the bed of the nala in order to obtain any water at all, so that the supply was quite inadequate. In 1869 the late Political Agent of Kolhapur, considered that some more suitable and permanent supply should be arranged for, consequently, he, in consideration with Captain Sellon, R.E., then Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, proposed to test the capacity of a well situated to the north-west of the town. Captain Mant, R. E., was directed to ascertain the available supply from this source, as the position of the well was such as to allow of the water being brought into the town by gravitation. The result of the investigation showed that the well was capable of discharging 34,000 gallons per day, and as the population of Kagal was then only 4,000 people, this would give a supply of 8·74 gallons per head per diem. A scheme was then prepared by Captain Mant, R.E., for bringing this water into the town in iron pipes, constructing several *houds* in different parts of the town, so as to distribute the water as found most suitable and convenient. The cost of this project was Rs. 30,000, and was completed in 1873, but in 1875, owing to the rapid increase in the population from 4,000 to 6,000 people, and it being also found that the discharge from the well and adjacent springs was diminishing, the quantity on being tested was found to be only 21,000 gallons, the supply was becoming again inadequate. Accordingly, Major Ducat, R. E., then Executive Engineer, proposed building a masonry bund, across the nala below the well, so as to increase the head of water and more thoroughly saturate the springs, and thus allow a greater supply, this work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,275 and for short time gave a slightly-increased supply, but not sufficient for the wants of the people in the hot weather. During the time that Aba Sahib Ghatge was Chief of Kagal he saw the inconvenience which the people experienced, and had under contemplation some scheme to meet their wants, but through one cause or another no action was taken in the matter. In 1891, when the population had increased to 7,000, it was found absolutely necessary to look about for a water-supply which would not only be adequate for the existing population, but also would be sufficient for many years to come, allowing for an increase in the population up to 10,000 people. A scheme to throw a dam across the Dudaganga was first proposed, so as to combine irrigation and a supply of drinking water, but this was not found feasible as the rise in the river is only two feet per mile and a sufficient head of pressure could not be obtained within a reasonable distance. This scheme was abandoned as impracticable, and eventually the present site on the Laxmi Nala was determined on, and the necessary surveys carried out. The result of the surveys was satisfactory as it was found that a bund could be built in such a position as to allow of the water in the tank commanding the highest parts of the town. The bund of the tank is 1,600 feet in length and the height at the centre 43 ft. from the bed of the nala. The drainage area is nearly two square miles, and allowing for a rainfall of 36 inches, one-fourth of which is assumed as available for impounding the amount that can be stored for use, after allowing for evaporation, percolation, and a space for silt, is 128 millions of gallons, which is sufficient to supply the wants of 10,000 people for a period of 2 1/3 years at the rate of 15 gallons per head per day. Provision has been made in designing the bund so as to allow of its being raised an additional five feet at any subsequent period, if found necessary. A catchment channel can also be constructed which will intercept the water of the valley to the west of the tank. The distribution in the town is by means of iron pipes and eight *houds* with taps arranged at intervals all round, so that several persons can draw water at the same time. These *houds* are covered, so that no objectional matter can enter nor can the people defile the water by washing. The quantity of water collected in the tank up to date is 64 millions of gallons, or a supply of 15 gallon per head per day for 13 months, but as the monsoon is not yet over, it is quite possible that the tank may yet rise to waste-weir level. The estimate of the present tank amounts to Rs. 1,24,000, and the work will be completed within this sum, the saving being about Rs. 4,000. The work has been carried on departmentally by Rao Sahib Raghunath Ramchandra Shirgaokar, overseer, under the able supervision and direction of Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, and, I consider, reflects the greatest credit on both of them for the satisfactory manner in which it has been executed and completed in a little more than two years within the amount of the estimate.

The Maharaja then proceeded to the front of the shamiana, where with a handsome silver turn-key, made in Kolhapur, his Highness turned on the water, which commenced to play in a quaintly-constructed fountain, thoroughly Hindu in design. All having resumed their seats, Mr. Shannon was presented with a handsome silver bowl, mounted on an ebony stand, the work of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Bombay. Mr. Shirgaoker, the overseer, who had charge of the work, and his subordinates also received presents, of silver trays, shawls and turbans.

At the banquet in the palace, music was supplied by the band of the Kolhapur Infantry. Colonel Salmon, in felicitous terms, thanked the host and conveyed to him the warm wishes of his guests, who gave expression to them with musical honours in such a hearty way as to show that Bapu Sahib is universally popular. The fire-works afterwards had to struggle against the rain, which, however, cleared off in time for the drive home.

THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dantra who takes so much interest in the Abkari Department is perfectly right when he says that this department is very corrupt. It is worse than the Commissariat if any thing. The country liquor here is almost poison. Directly it's made it is poured down the throats of the consumers raw without any time being allowed to allow it to mellow down. Excepting mhowra the material out of which it is made is the best that can be used. There can be nothing better than toddy and sugarcane juice for making the best spirits in the world, much superior to most of the whiskies that come out from Europe. Why they do not make good whiskey here can only be explained by the assumption that such an enterprise would ruin the European trade. Common European spirits can be purchased in Bombay cheaper than the Indian poison. What must European stuff be ? I believe the customs duty is half the value. Why are not abkari contracts sold by auction ? The only answer is that the pockets of some "badalogue" must suffer. I can prove this. You take a great interest in matters affecting the well-being of the poorer classes. Can you do nothing to raise the status of the patels and coolkurnees ? Can't the police patels get some police powers and something more than the miserable mooshaora, in some cases twenty or twenty-four rupees per year ? They are an intelligent and sturdy lot of men, and if where the village are small six or eight villages were grouped and the most intelligent of the police patels in these given say Rs. 10 a month, more honest work could be got out of them. Alas ! the old institutions are all dying out. My own opinion is that the new style of education is answerable a great deal for the present state of things. All Rajas somehow or other are minors. They have English masters, and now the Ranees are getting English companions. Everything will be getting English soon except the colour. The Rani Sahebs and Bai Sahebs will give up their sarees (the handsomest attire in the world) and take to petticoats and dress improvers. Then of course the Indian climate will not suit and will be too hot, even Cashmere, Simla, and the Nilgiris. They will want Switzerland, and will go even to Lapland. The Government of Native States will be left to sahebs, and the zenana to lady sahebs. Where are our grand Indian sarees to go to ? But the British are after all generous and they are using them for ornamenting their halls and mansions !!! Be thankful for small favours. And what are we doing ? Hindus fighting with Mahomedans and *vice versa* about killing cows. It's a mercy they are killed. Where are they to feed? They kill eight lakhs in India. Supposing this was stopped for five years. No answer. Echo answers what ? Why they would eat up the forest department officers, trees and all. Don't take these things very seriously. I am an old Indian in my dotage, but generally like to be impartial and to call a spade

A SPADE.

Panchgani, Aug 8.

M. FLOQUET, to whom the French Press owes the Liberal law of 1881, the other day, for the first time since he was President of the Chamber, delivered a public address. He did so at the distribution of prizes granted by the Society for Elementary Instruction, of which he and Madame Floquet have been always good friends. This society, a Paris correspondent says, is the oldest of the kind in France. It was founded by Lazare Carnot in the Hundred Days, in 1815, when France seemed on the brink of ruin. Lazare Carnot died in exile in 1823. His son, Hippolyte, laboured with zeal to carry out his father's ideas, and when offered a place in the Republican Government of 1848 chose that of Minister of Public Instruction so as to advance the educational programme of the people which his father bequeathed to him as a sacred trust. He attempted to introduce into France the school system which Pestalozzi and Frobel had already thought out. He prescribed to country schoolmasters a course of simple studies on rural subjects and increased the number of half-holidays to enable them to take country walks with their pupils, and explain to them the scientific relations of the sights and scenes that met their eyes. The time was not, however, ripe for this innovation. M. Hippolyte Carnot's programme was criticised in no flattering terms by the late Mr. Mathew Arnold, in his work on primary instruction in France and Prussia. Both the late President of the Republic and M. Adolphe Carnot, his brother, joined the society soon after they graduated at the Polytechnic, and the latter is still not only an active member but President. This is why the time-honoured Society for Elementary Instruction is, in an especial degree, in mourning for the good man, who perished by an assassin's knife at Lyons. The meeting ended in the vote of an address to the Carnot family.

CONVERSION OF THE 1865 LOAN.

THE following Notification was issued as a *Gazette of India* extraordinary, yesterday :—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.—PUBLIC DEBT.

I.

No. 4092.

Simla, the 13th August, 1894.

[In the followig Notification "Notes," means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock-Certificates" issued in lieu thereof.]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, which do not on this date stand enfaced for payment of interest at any Treasury or Public Debt Office other than Calcutta will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on Saturday, December 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, September 15th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from February 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of

coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation :

(*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55, on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight and a half pies per Rs. 100 ;

(*b*) On Notes of the Four per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100 ;

(*c*) On Notes of the Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pies per Rs. 100 ; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ yer cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans above mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. loan and another, and no Stock-Certficates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another :

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*b*) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pies per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE twenty-second annual general meeting of shareholders of this company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. Shellim E. Shellim, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their report, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account, for the year ending 30th April, 1894. They are glad to report that the season just past was a favourable one, and that consequently the collection of rents and of arrears due by the ryots were satisfactory, the total amount collected during the year being Rs. 4,31,026, against Rs. 3,95,167 in the previous year. In the result of the zamindari operations of the year, as compared with the previous year, the most important feature is the large reduction of about Rs. 55,600 in the debt due by the ryots. The area of land under cultivation and the annual revenue due from the estates show an increase during the year of 5,739 beeghas of land, and of Rs. 10,123 in revenue, respectively. This increase in the annual revenue is brought about by the progressive rates of rents, and will be steadily continued until the maximum rates are reached. With regard to the rice mill, they beg to say that it did not bring any rent this year. Regarding the Norton Tube well, your directors have not undertaken any fresh works of the kind as stated in the last report, but under the advice of the agent, they are now testing the capability of the present boring, in which a spring of water has been tapped at a depth of over 550 feet. The reclamation works of about 9,000 beeghas in lot 29 (Nalgora), commenced last year, are nearly completed, and they hope will be finished early next season. This work was required to meet Government survey under the conditions of the lease. The directors deeply regret to record the death, in March last, of Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, the respected head of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. There is no doubt, they think, that the deceased gentleman has contributed a great deal towards the welfare and prosperity of the company. The directors are also grieved to report the death of the manager, Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, who rendered very valuable service during his long connection with the company. The directors also regret to announce the resignation of their late chairman, Mr. N. S. Solomon, on account of his departure to England, and they desire to place on record their sense of the attention and care which he has devoted to the interest of the company. His place on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. S. E. Shellim as chairman. The sum of Rs. 10,591-12-0 was collected during the year for salamy on pottahs. This amount has been, as usual, credited to reserve fund, to which fund also has been added the sum of Rs. 418, being the amount of forfeited thirteenth dividend. The following sums have been transferred from the profit and loss account :—Rs. 500-0-0 to the credit of movable property for depreciation ; Rs. 8, 876-15-0 to the credit of boring operation account; Rs. 14,940 to the reserve fund and ryots' outstanding doubtful debt fund for interest on these items ; Rs. 6, 550-4-0 to the credit of the reserve fund ; and 5,560-9-3 to the credit of ryots' outstanding doubtful debt fund, leaving these two funds standing at Rs. 2,55,000 and Rs. 31,000, respectively. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 1,22,831-4-7, and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,20,000, and the balance Rs. 2,831-4-7 be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi and Dayabhoy Tapidas, two of your directors, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in the place of those retiring, and two auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1895, and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman proposed that the directors' report and the audited accounts be approved and adopted.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, in seconding the proposition, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the energy and foresight of the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon, who had done much to promote the welfare of the company.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. E. Moses, seconded by Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share be declared payable on and after the 21st instant.—An amendment was proposed by Mr. Braganza that a dividend of Rs. 22 per share be declared. The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority. Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi and Dayabhoy Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, secretaries and treasurers, agents and other officers of the company for their able management of the company's business.—On the motion of Mr. H. Kennard, seconded by Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee, it was resolved that the meeting regretted to learn the sad death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, to whom the company owed its present strong position, and that a letter of condolence be addressed to his family, expressing, on behalf of the shareholders, their sense of the great loss which the company has suffered by this sad bereavement.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ALTHOUGH we have as yet appointed no official successor to the late Lord Tennyson, and we appear to be in a fair way to be permanently Poet Laureateless, we have no lack of loyal poetry. Mr. Eric Mackay has lately republished, in sumptuous style, his ode on the birth of an Infant Prince, and now Mr. Lewis Morris has sent forth, with still greater luxury of wide margins and cream-coloured ornamental wrapper, an Ode on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Carnarvon, recently, which is published by Messrs. Jarvis and Foster, of Bangor. Thus does the Welsh poet sing the praises of national Eisteddfod :

Where could our Prince more fitly see
Our new recovered unity
Than in this ancient Session of our Race
Which always through the wintry centuries,
When else our Cymric genius slept,
Some sacred spark has kept
To light the smouldering fires to life again ?
Here where all disonant sounds are hushed and dumb
And a deep peace embraces all
'Tis well that he should come
And mark the quaint penillion rise and fall ;
The thunder-music of the emulous quires ;
And hear the ancient tongue which still inspires
Quick-kindling bardic fires ;
And see a myriad peasant-faces stirred
By soaring note and eloquent word ;
The white-robed girlish singers fair ;
The sheathed swords crossed above the Bardic Chair ;
And that grave innocent Druidic rite
Done "in the Eye of Light."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEGOTIATIONS have, for some time, been in progress with China to secure the linking up of the telegraph lines which have their termini in the Bhamo district and Yunnan, respectively. The Indian system has approached within a few miles of the extreme western frontier of China, while the Chinese wires have been carried well into Yunnan. There is, probably, a gap of fewer than two hundred miles between the stations, and this could be bridged over in a few months, if the Pekin Government and the London Foreign Office came to an agreement on the point. Then there would be overland communication between India and China, and the cost of telegraph messages between the two countries would be considerably reduced. Both from a commercial and a political point of view it is most desirable that this through line should be completed ; but there is likely to be further delay now that China has her hands full with the war in the Corea.

THE year 1893 is memorable in the annals of the Madras Railway as making a distinct advance in the direction of financial success. In this year, for the first time, the railway has been within measureable distance of paying its guaranteed interest. The gross earnings of the line were Rs. 105 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 8,80,000 over the receipts of 1892. At the same time the working expenses were reduced by 2½ lakhs, so that the improvement in the net receipts was Rs. 11,30,000, giving a return on the capital of 4¼ per cent. An increased third-class passenger traffic and a rise in the traffic in grains and pulse, *via* Bangalore City to Southern India, as well as an increase on the second half of the year in traffic in raw cotton from Adoni, Raichur, and Tadputri, contributed to this result. The working expenses for the year were 49·34 per cent. of the gross earnings, the average for the five previous years being 56 per cent. The reduction in working expenses was, to a large extent, under "Maintenance," but was due to a revision of establishments in all departments and to the more active policy of the present Agent and Manager, Mr. L. Moss.

ONE of the more remarkable features of the present monsoon has been the numerous examples of excessive local rainfall. Lucknow has been a conspicuous example during the past ten days. It has had twenty inches since the 1st August, the normal amount during that period being only three inches and-a-half. Day after day, when other stations in the N.-W. P. were receiving gentle showers, it had a downpour of two to five inches. Khushab in the Punjab, Dehra in Upper India, Moulmein in Burma, and Simla in the Punjab hills are all examples of the tendency of continuance of local heavy rain for considerable periods. It may be that the monsoon current is like a river which, when it gets set in a particular direction, is very hard to be diverted, as an experience of the rivers in the Punjab has convinced railway engineers. Local centres of heavy rainfall are always a feature of the monsoon, but these have been shown more strikingly and on a bolder scale than usual during the past two months.

THE new Mysore Reefs-Mine crushed only eighty-five tons of quartz last month, and obtained ninety ounces of gold from it. Difficulties with regard to water have hindered operations, but it is expected that they will be overcome shortly.

DURING the absence of General van Straubenzee, on sixty days' privilege leave, of which he avails himself to-morrow, the Command of the Madras District will devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel T. Greenaway, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry.

THE defence in the Lucknow defamation case applied to the Chief Court to have the trial transferred from the District Magistrate's court to that of the Judicial Commissioner, the accused making affidavit that he did not expect a fair and impartial trial in the lower court. In the result the Additional Judicial Commissioner ordered that the record of the case was to be produced on Monday, and that in the meanwhile further proceedings in the magistrate's court are to be stayed.

THE Muir Mills Company, Limited, at Cawnpore, have declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 8 per share (Rs. 200), equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June last, the depreciation for that period being provided for and all expenses paid. The directors report that the mill which was destroyed by fire in 1892, is completed, and is now running. The first half of the year has been favourable for the local cotton mills all round ; the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and the Victoria Mills Company, Limited, each yielded a return to their shareholders at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the Elgin Mills Company is said to have done even better.

A TELEGRAM from Gohna, dated the morning of the 10th instant, states that the tail of the dam was completely washed away, leaving a perpendicular drop of almost four hundred feet. The section thus disclosed shows the lower strata to be of pulverised rock, and the upper layer of stones. Percolation is very heavy, but the rise in the lake level on the 9th was 4·80 feet, leaving a balance of sixty-two feet to the top of the dam. There had been heavy local rain for twenty-four hours.

LICENSE fees on warehouses in Calcutta realised over Rs. 27,000 during the year ended the 31st of March last. The Licensed Ware-house and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893 did not come into operation owing to various technical objections. It was arranged that fees should be levied under the Act of 1883 during the first three months, and under the new Act during the rest of the year, but owing to the defects in the Act of 1893 it was necessary to pass a short amending measure authorising the collection of fees for the last three quarters of 1893-94 under the old Act. The operation of the new Act was thus postponed until the 1st of April last. In the course of the year 359 applications for license were received. Of these 344 were sanctioned, two were refused, and thirteen are pending.

THE chief feature in the meteorology of the past, as of the previous, week has been an occurrence of moderate but satisfactory rain in North Bengal, North Behar, and the Deccan, where it has hitherto been very deficient. This is due to a combination of actions. In the first place pressure went up steadily some days in North-Western India, with the result that the Bombay current has been during the week largely diverted to the Peninsula and away from Upper India. The small portion of the current which passed across the Sind and Kathiawar coasts, gave no rain until it approached the Upper India hills, which, together with the adjacent submontane districts, have received a fair measure of rain. In the second place, the Bengal current has been steadier than hitherto. It gave rise to a depression during the week which crossed the Orissa coast on Tuesday. This depression was very large, but very shallow and slow-moving, and did not advance beyond the Central Provinces. It served chiefly to stimulate both currents slightly, and to distribute rainfall, moderate in amount, over a large area in North-Eastern India and the Deccan in a well-regulated manner, and not in the cyclonic downpours over narrow belts of country which has been the rule rather than the exception this year. Both currents have been steady, and the rain-giving power of the Bombay current has increased during the week. Bengal, Orissa, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the N.-W. P. have had somewhat more rain than usual, and rainfall up to date is in slightly larger excess than last week. The rainfall in Assam is below the normal about 15 per cent., but the deficiency is less than last week. North Behar has had moderate rain fairly distributed, but is still about 30 per cent. below normal. The West Coast districts have had about double their usual amount during the week, but the rainfall has occurred chiefly to the south of Ratnagiri. The Deccan has generally had good rain. Hyderabad, Bijapur, and Bellary, all centres of deficient rain this season, have received the largest amounts. Hyderabad, for example, has had 2¼ inches, about twice its normal fall for a week. The rainfall in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces, was at the beginning of the present month in considerable excess, but the amount is steadily diminishing, more especially in the Punjab and Rajputana. No rain fell during the week in the southern districts of Madras, and the deficiency in the districts represented by Tinnevelly, Negapatam, and Salem is steadily increaseing.

A CAPTURE of indigo thieves has been accomplished in Pusa Bazaar, about twenty miles from Mozufferpore. The theft of indigo from factory store-houses has been on the increase of late years, and it is estimated that the thieves caught had about one thousand rupees' worth of indigo in their possession. The indigo is marked with the mark of a well-known Tirhoot factory. The thieves succeeded in throwing a portion of the spoil into a river, but in the house of the receiver a pit was discovered, capable of containing many maunds of dye. The Pusa bunnias have long been suspected of receiving stolen indigo ; in fact, it is from Pusa Bazaar that much of the indigo, which finds its way into Nepal, is purchased. The first batches of indigo of the present season now being partially dry, stealing has commenced, and it is hoped that the present culprits will be dealt with in such a way as to intimidate both burglars and receivers. Last year, no fewer than twelve burglaries were discovered in Mozufferpore district alone. The factory from which the indigo in the present case was taken is twenty miles from Pusa Bazaar. There is European evidence, so the probability is that adequate sentences will be the result.

APPLICATION was made to the Calcutta Appellate Court, in the *Sunday Times* case, on Friday morning, for a rule on Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside, and for the release of the prisoner, Gasper, on bail. The application was refused. The Chief Justice, in passing orders, said that the only application the courts could entertain in the case was one by the Crown for enhancement of sentence.

A SCOTCH correspondent writes to protest against the proposal of the Federation of Burns Clubs to erect a monument to the memory of Highland Mary in the town of Dunoon. "Public monuments," observes our correspondent, "are intended to perpetuate the name and fame of public persons. They are a high, if not the highest, expression of the nation's regard and admiration for those whose character, genius, and achievements are public property. . . . But what has the simple Highland girl done that she should be elevated on a pinnacle of fame with such as these. Her virtues were the lowly ones of rustic beauty, modesty, chastity, and simplicity. They were sufficient to touch the susceptible heart of Burns. . . Is there anything we or the greatest artist in stone can do to add to the memorial of his love ? Who would propose to erect a public monument to Wordsworth's Highland girl, or, better still, to the Lycidas of Milton ? Mary sleeps, as everyone knows, in the kirkyard in Greenock. An unpretentious stone marks the spot. The place itself has no external attractions, and in some respects it suffers from the neglect so common in old graveyards. The clang and clash of hammers and the ceaseless whirl of machinery awake the echoes within its walls. Her gentle spirit is lulled to sleep, not by the sweet Afton, but by the hoarse murmur of the Clyde and the sounds of the traffic which it bears. But the place is not wholly untended. The local admirers of Burns have done something to beautify it. It is visited yearly by numerous pilgrims impelled by a pious reverence for the poet and the woman who excited his purest passion. And nothing can now sever the memory of Highland Mary from the spot where her dust has lain in peace for more than a hundred years."

WHO or what are the Black Flags, of whom the Viceroy of Kwangtung has just enlisted 5,000 to garrison the forts of the Canton river ? asks the *Pioneer*. From the way the Black Flags are frequently written and spoken of, the idea must be common that they are a recognised race or community or body of men, like the Gurkhas in India, the Cossacks in Russia, the Zouaves in France, or even the Highlanders in Britain. As a matter of fact, they are neither more nor less than dacoits, who infest the border betweeen Tonquin and China. The awe-inspiring name has, perhaps, something to do with the prevalent notion of the Black Flags ; but these marauders did not take the name with any intention of inspiring terror ; they were called Black Flags simply because they made their standards of the dark blue cloth, commonly used among the Shans, both of Burma and China, for the trousers of the men and the kirtles of the women. Mr. J. G. Scott, in one of his interesting reports on the Shan States, says the name was an invention of M. Jean Dupris, a French merchant, whose entanglements in Tonquin led eventually to the expeditions of Garnier and Henri Riviere. These men were outlaws from the beginning (on precisely the same footing as the Chinese Mahomedans of Yunnan), and were recruited by river pirates from the west or Canton river. Their notoriety was due partly to the effectiveness of the name (of which the dacoits themselves were entirely ignorant), and chiefly to the great ability and daring of their leader. The Yellow Flags, a co-existent and equally numerous band, are practically unknown to history. Garnier in writing of the Taiping rebellion, frequently speaks of the rebels as White Flags and of the Imperialists as Red Flags. In peace time the Chinese behead the Black Flags when they can catch them ; in war time they enlist them to fight their battles.

THE *Lancet* is authorised to state that a careful examination was made of Mr. Gladstone's right eye, on Thursday, July 19, exactly eight weeks after the operation for cataract. The eye is, and has, for some time, been, strong and quiet. In the earlier period there was rather more than the usual ciliary redness, and for a short time at about the end of the first week some inflammation of the iris was threatened ; the pupil, however, dilated promptly and widely under the influence of atropine, and no iritis occurred. Though the lens was hard and came out easily, the pupil is now sufficiently obstructed to render a needle operation necessary, sooner or later, the operated eye being in its present state somewhat less useful than the other. With the other eye, which is affected by immature cataract, Mr. Gladstone can still, with the aid of a weak solution of atropine, see to write and to read good print moderately well. Mr. Gladstone is remarkably well and vigorous, but he is troubled with an occasional slight return of his old ailment if he walks too much.

THE *Spectator* approves the names selected for the infant son of the Duke of York, and from a consideration of this subject is led to dwell on the naming of children generally. Many parents, it says, have a horror of double names, and insist that there is nothing like one plain Christian name. A good John, Richard, William, or Thomas, will, they declare, beat all the barbarous and fantastic binomials ever invented. No doubt there is something, nay, a good deal, in this view, but on the whole we are inclined to think it is unsound. William Pitt, Robert Clive, John Lawrance, are, doubtless, grand in their plainness ; but for all that, and considering the multitude of people in the world, and the need for distinction, we believe that the better way is to give two names. That secures differentiation and yet does not embarrass. Save under very exceptional circumstances, we hold that no one should have more than two Christian names. A Prince or Princess may carry all that weight of nomenclature "lightly like a flower," but not so a workaday mortal. Two names, one plain and one coloured—that, we believe, is the safe rule for the child of ordinary parents. By a plain name we mean a name like John, William, James, Robert, Thomas, Henry, Edward, for a boy, and like Jane, Mary, Sarah, Julia, Ann, Elizabeth, for a girl. Which plain name it is to be must, of course, be decided on some sound and intelligible ground. The coloured name should either be a fancy Christian name, or else a family surname, selected also on good grounds. A great deal is to be said for the family surname used as a Christian name. Not all people are lucky enough to have old wainscoted halls hung with family portraits—"Judges in very formidable ermine, Attorneys-General awful to the sight," patriots in periwigs, and Cromwellian Colonels of horse in point lace collars and long hair that disputes the right of the courtiers to be called the "comely party." Such unfortunates find it extremely hard to maintain the family traditions. A well-selected series of family names serves, however, somewhat the purposes of the old hall, and while the boys and girls go about the world with such signposts to these ancestry tied to them, the pedigree will never be wholly forgotten. If you want to keep alive (through the female) the memory of an ancestor who fought at Plassey under Clive, or of an ancestress who was a good Whig, and succoured the fugitives of Sedgmoor when James II. was King, call your boy by his or her name, and you will have done something to secure continuity of family history.

THE LATE SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJI PESTONJI.

MEETING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 11.

AT a preliminary meeting recently held in Poona it was resolved to hold a public meeting to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman who was highly respected in this city, and whose death was universally regretted. A meeting took place at the Albert Edward Institute, in East Street, which was largely attended, among those present being Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, C.S., Major T. R. M. Macpherson, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Dr. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur C.M. Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Professor S. Cooke, Mr. Benjamin Phillips, Mr. D. D. Boottee.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair and made a speech extolling the object for which the meeting had been called, and said that no matter what steps they might take to perpetuate the memory of this good man, however great the measure of their esteem and respect for him, the name of Padamji Pestonji would not depend alone for perpetuation upon any memorial that they might raise to his memory. It was, however, in accordance with custom to raise monuments of esteem and affection to those we honour, and the present gathering furnished conclusive evidence of the respect felt for the late Sirdar Padamji Pestonji. What form the memorial would take would depend in the majority of the committee appointed for the purpose. He had always been struck by the indomitable energy and perseverance which form leading characteristics in the family of the deceased. The deceased gentleman had risen to a position of eminence solely by his regard for principles of honesty and faithfulness, and this alone renders his career one both of example and precept to the generation he had left behind him ; and another point was his large-hearted and charitable help towards objects deserving of charity, without distinction to creed and caste. He could not anticipate in any way what form the memorial should take, but it ought to be substantial and in keeping with the useful life of the late Sirdar, so that his memory might be cherished by generations yet to come. He then proceeded to read a number of letters from gentlemen who were unable to be present, among them the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Lee-Warner, the Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, etc., etc. The chairman then announced that up to date the honorary secretaries had collected about Rs. 10,000 towards the memorial fund.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, then moved the following resolution : "That this meeting records with deep regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, who worked for the best part of his life in various ways for the advancement of the communities generally, and gained the high esteem and respect of all classes of the people." Dr. Bhandarkar said that the event of the death of the late Sirdar ought not to be allowed to pass without a public record of the deep regret that was felt, and said that deceased typified those sterling qualities of the Parsees which enabled them to become founders of families. He spoke of the adaptability and business habits of the Parsees, associated with enterprise, which enabled them to enter into any trade or business that circumstances might call for, and these qualities were specially noticeable in the late Sirdar, and in his father. In 1836 there was a demand for a new trade—the carrying of mails from one place to another. A Parsee from Surat took up the trade : Mr. Pestonji. He established a line of communication between Nagpur and Poona, and carried it on for a number of years. He then proceeded to detail the careful way in which the contracts had been carried out by father and son and the acknowledgments those services received by the Government of India. He also eulogised the charity displayed by the deceased gentleman, and his urbanity of manners.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He did not think it necessary to go through the various events of the life of this distinguished and good man, as Dr. Bhandarkar had already done so. But it occurred to him that he might usefully and appropriately supplement what had been said by some personal reminiscences of the deceased Sirdar, whom he had first known when he came to India in 1862. He was introduced to the deceased Sirdar by his predecessor in office, Mr. Russell, and had a vivid recollection of the kindness he received from the deceased Sirdar, and his amusement at one so young being appointed to that office. Then he gave him a bit of advice. He said : "You must allow me as an old man talking to a young man to give you a piece of advice. It is this. You are commencing a career in which you will come into contact with hundreds of boys and native subordinates : always be kind to the natives of India. Mr. Ellis, the father of local funds, had also advised him to consult the leaders of the community who were in touch with the people and understood their wants and needs. With recollections like these he felt bound as a sacred duty, as well as a melancholy pleasure, to come there that evening, to join in any tribute of respect and affection that they might resolve to lay on the bier of their deceased friend. Speaking of his knowledge of the family Mr. Kirkham said it was a model family, and an example ; and said it was a sound instinct which led them that day to join together to perpetuate the memory of a man who was a distinguished leader in a community remarkable for the public virtues of its members, and one who bequeathed to them not only the traditions of the family which they all know but also the priceless heritage of a fine personal example.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., proposed "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji in some suitable form and to invite for that purpose subscriptions from the public : the form of the memorial to be determined hereafter by a committee to be appointed at this meeting."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the resolution in a short speech. The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. Adurji Dorabji Ghaswala then proposed the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, with Messrs. D. D. Boottee, Coopuswamy Mudliar, Framji Dorabji Ghaswala and Abdulla Abdul Wahid as joint honorary secretaries, This was seconded by Mr. Gungaram Bhau Mhaske and carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawala, Judge of the Small Causes Court, next proposed "that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, with a suitable letter of condolence, for the heavy loss suffered by them, in which the different communities of this city deeply sympathised." In moving this resolution, he said that the late Sirdar was essentially a self-taught man, who always kept himself well-informed in all that passed, and he was always ready to help others with his advice which was sincerely meant. The late Sirdar was a conservative, but his conservatism had a liberal turn, and being cool-headed he was able to be the friend of contending parties. Mr. K. G. Natu having seconded the proposition, it was put to the meeting and carried.

Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandekar then proposed, and Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide seconded, "That an account be opened in the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay in the names of the joint honorary secretaries." This proposition was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Ranchordlal Chotalal then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman ; this was seconded by Mr. S. Cooke and carried by acclamation.

The chairman having acknowledged the vote the proceedings terminated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 11, compared with the Statement of August 4, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 4. Rs.	August 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,00,000	47,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,77,322	57,05,549
Do. do. at Branches	43,70,133	41,05,736
Other Deposits	2,95,73,856	3,05,07,718
Post Bills	6,720	8,492
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,39,613	31,38,095
Rs.	5,66,49,644	5,81,63,590
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	81,06,237	84,57,272
Cash Credits on do. do.	56,57,453	56,08,758
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,02,301	1,01,75,132
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,35,538	74,52,642
Dead Stock Rs. 6,30,631 Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,95,631	3,95,631
Stamps, &c.	23,368	21,215
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	3,27,434	6,59,017
Cash and Currency Notes	2,26 81,642	2,53,90,923
Rs.	5,66,49,644	5,81,63,590

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams rather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

CHOLERA IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now more than a week since the alarming outbreak of cholera occurred in the J. J. Hospital. But interest in knowing the truth about the causes and the extent of the outbreak are kept entirely in the dark. The reason which will probably be put forward for this policy of silence is the prevention of a scare, but now that the disease is supposed to have abated, the public have a right to know the whole truth about the matter. This unfortunate occurrence has become the topic of common conversation throughout the whole of Bombay. Various rumours are afloat as to the probable causes of such a sudden outbreak. Some attribute it to bad and unwholesome food, others to the insanitary condition of the hospital, and others, again, reflect upon the management. The hospital authorities are reported to attribute it to an epidemic of cholera prevailing in Bombay, with a view to shift the responsibility off their shoulders. The last theory, it is needless to say, would be simply ridiculous in view of the fact that the mortuary returns of the Health Department do not show a larger number than twenty-six deaths from cholera for the last week for the whole Bombay, exclusive of those that occurred at Tadwadi, where alone the number came to forty-five, which is probably the number of deaths that occurred in the J. J. Hospital out of a total of fifty-six cases reported. Then again, the Motlibai Hospital which is adjacent to the J. J. Hospital, has not had a single case of cholera up to this time. From what has transpired, it appears more probable that the management is considerably at fault. The Municipal Commissioner made a statement to the Standing Committee, last Wednesday, that Dr. Manser considered bad food to be the cause of this outbreak. Probably, the food was cooked in untinned utensils, because it is said that as soon as the utensils were tinned, the outbreak began to subside. Whether it is bad milk, bad food, poisoned flesh, bad management, or insanitary condition of the hospital, that has carried away so many lives from the principal hospital in the Presidency, this much is clear, that there is something radically wrong. It is said that those that were first attacked were kept along with other chronic cases in the hospital, and that immediate segregation of the cholera patients was not attempted. Is this action in strict accord with the principles of quarantine enforced on ships in the ports ? It is reported that a very chronic case under treatment in the hospital was sent away, and died on his way home. Is this humane ? It is high time therefore that Government should appoint a mixed commission of officials and non-officials for a full and public inquiry into the causes of this sudden outbreak, with a view to remove the cloud that hangs over this mystery.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

August 11.

A HORSE FLOAT.

Two years ago a Veterinary Officer of experience, serving in the Madras Presidency, submitted a new and original departure in veterinary equipment in the shape of a horse float which could be employed on active service. Since its presentation to the military world the invention has had very few opportunities of displaying its advantages. True, it has been employed successfully near Bangalore on occasional field days ; and all who witnessed its management on those few occasions reported favourably, not only on its general utility, but on its construction as adapted to withstand the wear and tear of field service, and movement in the field. But it must be admitted that, judging its working in an ordinary Indian cantonment, and its behaviour in a frontier station mountain defile strewn with difficulties, or ground intersected with nullahs, are two very different things, and it would be more satisfactory to know how, under such difficulties, the horse float could be utilised. If the float is not intended to be an article of equipment to accompany troops into the field, its use would be restricted to local spheres, such as one for every cantonment, and its military value would be reduced to a minimum, but if its fitness for employment in the field is asserted, it would be worth while to see from practical tests what advantages it possesses. It might be described as an ordinary two-wheeled horse box hung on powerful springs so as to minimize concussion, and fitted with slings and other veterinary appliances for giving immediate general treatment and for supporting a horse with an injury rendering its walking impossible or risky. Thus for ordinary field days, &c., the advantages of the float are apparent, and appear to render its adoption advisable in all cantonments. A protracted campaign on our north-west frontier is sure to play havoc with our mounted corps. During the most recent of Continental wars, and also in the campaigns in the earlier part of this century, the loss of horses was very great, and thousands of animals suffering from slight ailments, wounds or accidents, rendering them even temporarily unable to accompany the troops, were either mercifully shot or left to die, or recover as best they might. If a reasonable percentage of this loss could be avoided by the employment of a horse float in the field, its usefulness is clear. In a war of any magnitude on our frontier, it is not an undue estimate to say that at least 10,000 sabres and lances would be employed, or say roughly 20 regiments of cavalry, not taking into account the artillery, horse and field ; 10 per cent. of this is equivalent to 1,000 or approximately equal to two regiments. So if 10 per cent. of the horse casualties could be successfully and promptly treated and rendered fit for further service, the number saved would be equivalent to two regiments, a very important matter, even if we reduce the number to 5 per cent. and the saving to one regiment.

The advantages of a float are undeniable, therefore, if they could be practically realized. With bullock-draught, it would of course be impossible for the float to be present here, there and everywhere, but at the same time its construction should admit of its being utilized in country over which field artillery could manœuvre, and it would have to accompany a veterinary Field Hospital, the latter being established at some convenient base. It would be worth while to see the float employed at some big cavalry camp, so as to thoroughly test the possibilities and limits of its employment.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

OFFICERING THE STAFF CORPS.

IT is laid down in General Orders of the 1st January 1894 and M. D. No. 575 G., dated 10th May 1893, that the appointments in the Staff Corps remaining after the claims of the Queen's Cadets and Honorary Cadets (Indian) have been satisfied, will be allotted in order of merit to successful candidates who have elected for the Indian Staff Corps at the Sandhurst and Militia (the latter until 1st January 1895) competitive examinations.

The number of the selected varies generally from 8 to 12, i.e., after all the Cadets have been provided for, there remains for open competition 8 to 12 appointments ; but any officer of the British Army, who may show exceptional qualifications, or, in other words, *has sufficient interest*, may be specially selected.

The upshot of the ruling is that the preferential claims of the parents of almost all the Sandhurst Cadets whose lives have been devoted to the service of the Government of India, and the just aspirations of the Cadets themselves are entirely set aside to suit the whims of the passing hour.

According to the ruling, we see in a batch of, say, forty appointments, ten lads of exceptional qualifications and thirty Queen's Cadets, &c., who could not pass the examination test on their merits—ten boys whose standard of education is of a high order and thirty of inferior capacity. The General Order creates marked invidious complications, and no passing slight inconvenience in the working should have altered a system which has, on the whole, benefited regiments and supplied the Staff Corps with the men we see in it.

Since the introduction of the new system, short as it is, close observers of regimental life are willing to admit that chaining young men to a regiment does not fulfil the expectations of old officers, and that it would be better for many cogent reasons that a reasonable outlet, such as the old Staff Corps rules permitted, should remain in force.

The young officer who had the means and wished to stick to his corps, unless socially a mistake, never left it. Perhaps it would be better for all concerned that those who do not desire from various causes to live in British regiments should have, as in the past, an opportunity of leaving them. It is absolutely necessary that the present system should be largely modified to meet the pressing want of the service.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

ONE of the largest recent gatherings in London, England, was the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute the week the mail left. It was presided over by Sir George Stokes, Bart., F.R.S., ex

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

EGYPTOLOGISTS have so long been occupied with the Pyramids and other monuments of the best periods of Egyptian art that Professor Flinders Petrie may be said to have broken new ground in a double sense by his excavations on the Nile. He threw a flood of light on the earlier stages of Egyptian civilisation by his researches at Medum and elsewhere, showing that the bronze age was preceded by a copper age, and these again by a stone age, old and new, that is to say, a period lasting it may be for thousands of years in which blades of chipped or polished flint and greenstone, similar to those of prehistoric Europe were in use. His discoveries at Koptos during three months of last winter, which are now on view at University College, include a large number of stone implements, namely, paleolithic celts of chipped flint and polished ones of greenstone, as well as cutting blades of flint. It is curious to observe that some of these latter have serrated edges, and were fitted into a carved wooden frame to form a sickle for reaping corn, and that this curved frame is of similar shape to the jawbone of a cow with the teeth in it, which probably was the primitive sickle. Professor Petrie remarks that perhaps the "jawbone of an ass," with which Samson slew the Philistines was really an implement of some sort which had derived its name of "jawbone" from a more primitive implement, the actual bone, in fact, of which it was an imitation. We have an example of this kind in our English word, "chisel," which is the Anglo-Saxon for a flint (e.g., "chesil,"); the stone tool having given its name to the metal one that succeeded it.

It has been inferred by Egyptologists that the founders of the historic dynasties of Egypt came from the lower end of the Red Sea, and as the ruin, or rather mound of Koptos or Kuft, stands on the east side of the Nile about 30 miles above the site of Thebes, and at the termination of the ancient road to the Red Sea by which the immigrants must have come. Professor Petrie was delighted to seize the occasion offered him of excavating Koptos, because there, if anywhere, he might expect to find a confirmation of the inference. The results of three months' work last winter have justified the hypothesis. Among other evidences figures of the sword-fish and shark on the sculptures indicate the advent of maritime people. Professor Petrie supposes them to have been Phœnicians who had settled on the coast of the Red Sea, the land of Phun or Punt, as they settled on the shores of the Mediterranean at Carthage giving rise to the Punic war. They were probably less civilised than the Egyptians as were the northern barbarians who took advantage of the confusion caused by the breaking up of the Roman Empire to establish themselves in the south of Europe. They were for centuries in Egypt before they built Memphis, and Professor Petrie conjectures the date of their invasion as somewhere about 5,000 B.C. The Mesopotamians are another racial element in the ancient Egyptian people and the part they played is awaiting further research. Professor Petrie thinks that the early Egyptains were probably a cross between the black races of the south and that white race of Northern Africa, which is thought to have come from Europe. There were other racial elements in the country, but these have not been well identified.

We may add that Professor Petrie, wishing to promote Egyptian research by other students this own efforts being provided for by two constant friends) invites assistance in the establishment of an Egyptian Research Account. Mr. Hilton Price, director of the Society of Antiquaries, will act as treasurer of the fund. A British School of Archaeology is needed in Egypt, and Professor Petrie's scheme would be the beginning of one, in connection with the Edwards professorship at University College. He now proposes to send Mr. Quibell, an Oxford student, who has distinguished himself in his class last winter, to excavate in Egypt during the coming winter, if the funds are forthcoming, and he hopes to supervise the work himself.

The exhibition of telegraphic apparatus and relics in the Imperial Institute is well worth seeing, and contains several fine models of cableships including the "John Pender" and the "Great Eastern." Lord Kelvin's first siphon recorder and Dr. Alexander Muirhead's improved form, in which the siphon is vibrated to discharge the ink (a device of Mr. Cutriss), as well as Lord Kelvin's mirror instrument, both of which are universally employed on cables for receiving the messages. There are on view, together with the signalling key of Mr. Saunders, the chief electrician of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the lightning protector for cables of Dr. Oliver Lodge, and the artificial cables of Dr. Muirhead used in duplex working. It is chiefly owing to the enlightened policy of Sir John Pender that Lord Kelvin's recorder, and Dr. Muirhead's duplex system were first adopted by the Eastern Telegraph Company and so given to the world. Indeed, Sir John's patronage of new telegraphic inventions has not been sufficiently recognised. In providing the earth with a great system of nerves he has wisely sought the best means and methods for his purpose. Always ready to adopt a genuine improvement, he has not only paid handsomely for complete inventions, but has given promising indeas every opportunity of being properly tried and worked out.

The most novel device in the exhibition is perhaps Mr. Bedwell's method of leading a cable into a swinging lightship without twisting it, which has been adopted in the case of the Kentish Knock, Goodwin, Shipwash, and Haisborough lightships. The cable end, after being brought on board, is wound on a drum which revolves round a horizontal axis in the ordinary way, thus allowing the cable to run out and slacken. The drum can also turn round a vertical axis, thus avoiding a twist in the cable as the vessel swings and rides.

In the French public schools 24·2 per cent. of the scholars are shortsighted: in the German 35 per cent.; in the English only 20 per cent. According to M. Martin in the "Journal de Medicine be Bordeaux," the percentage is highest in the rhetoric and philosophy classes. The hygienic condition of the school does not seem to affect the percentage, and he thinks that want of physical exercise is the cause of the trouble. By modifying the work of the classes, the proportion of shortsighted scholars at the College of Giessen has fallen from 26·6 to 17 per cent. in five years. M. Martin recommends reasonable periods of physical exercise between the hours of study. While preventing shortsightedness these will not detract from the proficiency of the scholar.

Messrs. Breguet, the well-known Parisian clockmakers and electricians, have introduced a simple device for starting and stopping the electric light from a distance. It is similar to an electric bell circuit, only the hammer of the bell, which is attracted by the electromagnet, is replaced by what may be described as the pointer of a scale beam. When this pointer is attracted to one or other pole of the magnet, the beam sways and makes or breaks the electric lighting circuit by means of a mercury contact.

At the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, a series of exhibitions of geological specimens in proof of recent discoveries in geology are in progress. The idea is due to M. Stanislaus Meunier, and has been furthered by M. Milne-Edwards, the director of the Museum. The exhibitions are open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 1 to 4 p.m., so that anyone interested in the subject may see these geological "documents" for himself. Sir James Geikie, director of our Geological Survey, has sent specimens of the primitive rocks of this country, and a fine collection of photographs from the survey. Signor Pellati, of the Italian Geological Survey, has furnished specimens of the rocks of Elba; the United States and Queensland have also sent specimens; the Dutch Minister of Commerce has sent a geological map of Holland and the Spanish Government a similar map of Spain. Egypt has sent a collection of rocks and fossils from her plains; Russia, specimens of her platiniferous rocks and fossils from Saghalien. Of course, the French contribution is the most extensive, and includes fossils of the great Saurians of Wassy, and specimens of rock from Madagascar, Tonkin, New Caledonia, and other colonies. In fact, the exhibitions comprise rocks from most parts of the globe, but they are distinguished from permanent exhibitions by their actuality and interest for the moment. They are therefore of special value to experts and students of science. M. Meunier's idea is a good one, and will probably be adopted and developed in other countries than France.

A simple and cheap phonograph was recently brought before the Electro-Chemical Society of Berlin, by Herr A. Koeltzow. The cylinder on which the sounds are impressed is made of a hard soap, and costs three shillings. It is capable of recording 250,000 words, as the surface can be pared and made fresh. For all we hear about the phonograph we very seldom see it, except at street corners as an amusing toy. Why is so promising an invention so little used in this country? We have heard recently that an Edinbuagh man was teaching music with it, and that an Edinburgh, or at all events a Scotch professor, had been delivering summer lectures to his class with it; but in London it seems to have sunk to the level of a barrel organ.

The Dutch have taken up the idea of employing windmills to generate electricity, and a competition has been invited by the Netherlands Society for the Progress of Industry. The secretary, Mynheer von Eden, of Haarlem, has issued the following questions to be answered by competitors. What is the mean power obtainable in 24 hours from a wind motor and dynamo, charging accumulators? What is the best installation for this purpose, and the price per horse-power? Can the new wind-motors be economically utilised, and what are the best mechanical means of doing so? A factory installation with electric light and motive power ought to be described as an example.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harboured in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

CITY OF GLASGOW
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... „ 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.
Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

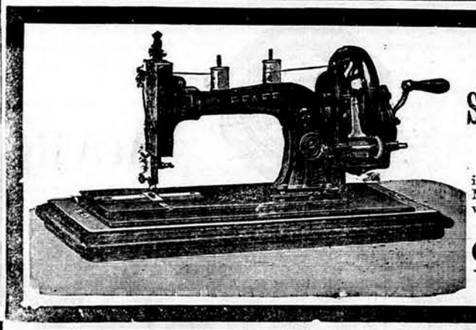
Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd.
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d. Packets. And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets 1d. & 2d., ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 189
KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
38 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
GOLD MEDALS.
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD.
J. HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.
BEFORE USE
OCTOPUS
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
The Patent "OCTOPUS"
ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 56, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

BEETHAM'S
-GLYCERINE-AND-
CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.
EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

GREEN DIAMOND BASS

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

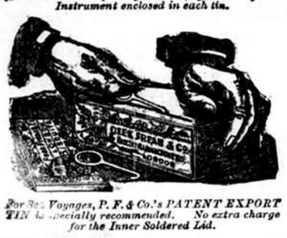
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

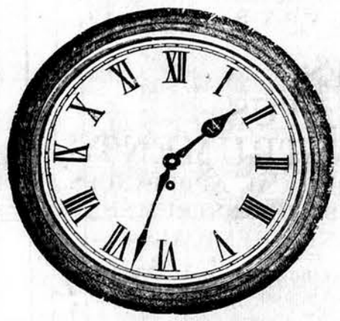
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

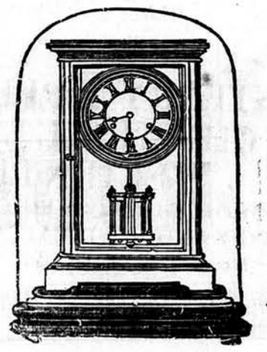
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

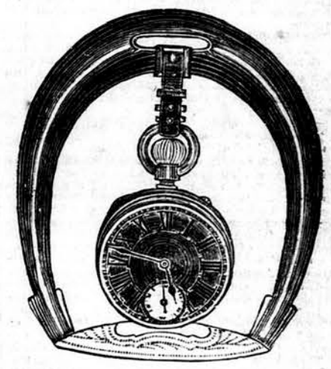


The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

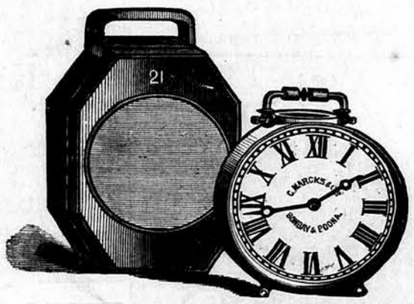
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning
HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

HAIR PRODUCER. EDWARD'S HAIR RESTORER.

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR. It is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mention this Paper.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Safayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £ 4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.